THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Move to Collect Income Tax from Americans Abroad

Are the Powers Abandoning Peking?

By Charles Dailey

Lamont Sees Hope in Dr. Yen's Finance Work

Yunnanese Troops Now Styled Usurpers at Canton

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While There's Golf, There's Hope—Even in China

By Simeon Strunsky

字林西報

密勒氏評論

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1923

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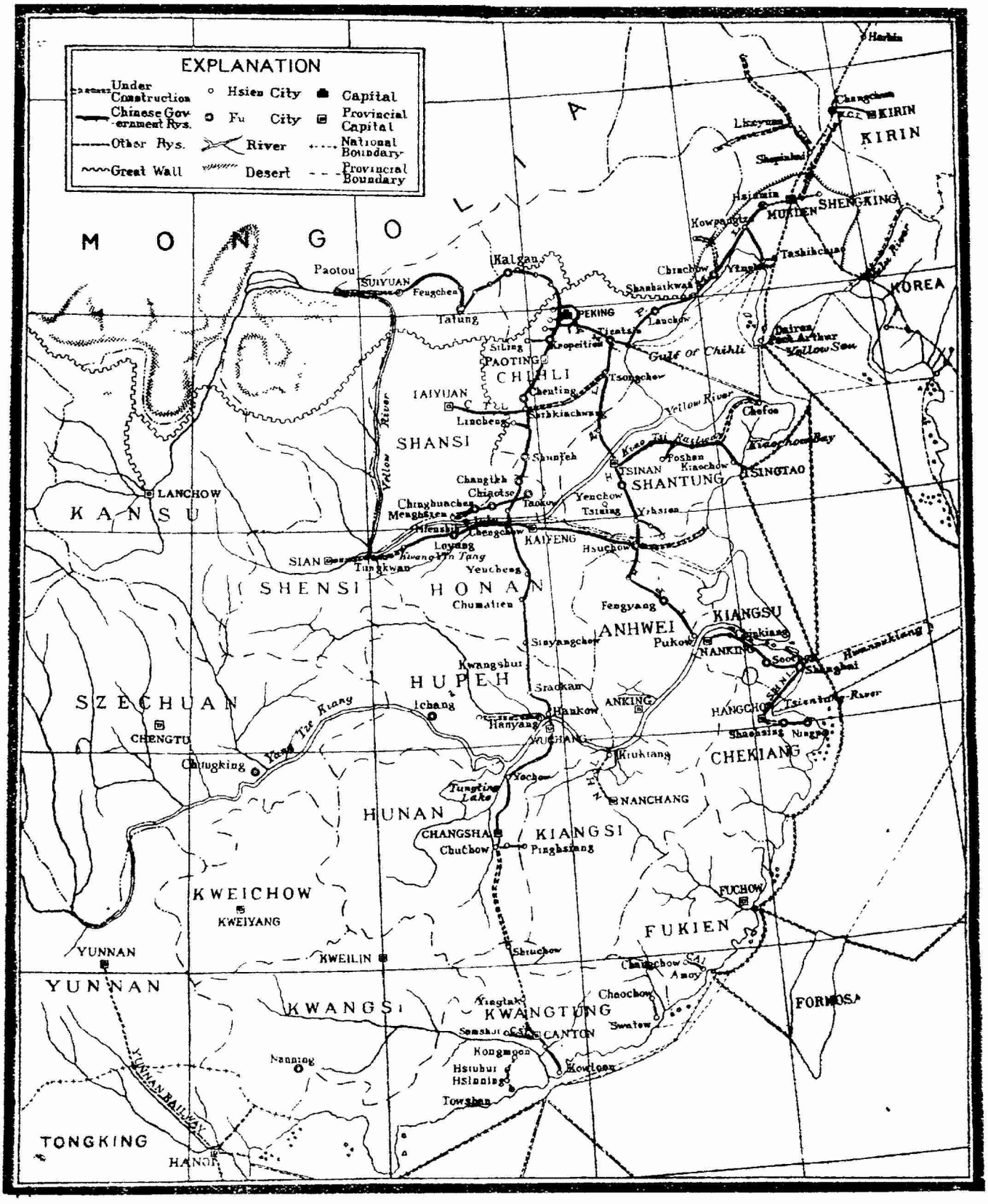

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MOVE TO COLLECT INCOME TAX FROM AMERICANS ABROAD

ON August 10, C. W. Cotterman, a resident of the Philippines for the past 20 years, once director of the Philippine posts and latterly connected with various business enterprises there, cabled to Manila from America, as follows:

> "Treasury department has determined to take immediate steps to collect income taxes from Americans in the Philippines since 1914."

Such a step, also reported by commercial journals would mean ruin to many of the American firms in the Philippines, so many, assuredly, that the backbone of American business there would be broken. A similar step is likely to be taken by the treasury department any time under the present indefinite status of income tax collection from Americans abroad, against the American merchants and individuals in China; so that the problem is worthy of reflection. Since the United States income tax has been in effect, there have been no means in the Philippines or in China for its collection. If Mr. Cotterman's report proves true, it indicates that the treasury department has changed opinion regarding its duty to provide means of collecting income tax from Americans in the Philippines. Whether or not the report is true, there is nothing to prevent its becoming a reality at any time, and that possibility behooves persistent action against such a disastrous eventuality.

SUBSEQUENT to the United States income tax law, the Philippines passed an insular income tax law, and still later the United States law was amended to allow Americans to be credited with the amount of tax due the United States by the sum paid into the Philippine government. This amendment was made retroactive. However, as no means of collecting tax were ever imposed, but few, if any, American firms in the Philippines, particularly those without head offices in America, bothered themselves about payment, or even about making income tax returns, which failure would make them subject to heavy fine if not criminal procedure. The American Chamber of Commerce of Manila has made strong representations to Washington since the passage of the first income tax law, regarding the injustice of it, placing Americans in the Philippines as it does in unfair competition with Filipinos and foreigners, not subject to the tax. Prominent firms, likewise, have employed the best legal representatives available to study the question, constitutionally and in every phase, and to lobby before Congress in their behalf. The only measure ever taken to collect income tax from them occurred in a few cases of Americans returning to the Islands from America being required to show income tax payment receipts before embarking. For the last couple of years, even that measure was abandoned.

IN China, Americans firms and individuals are in even more desperate danger than in the Philippines, first, because a section of the Revenue Act passed by the 67th Congress on November 23, 1921, exempted the Americans in the Philippines from further income tax from that date, and, secondly, because in the years previous, the portion paid into the Philippine government as income tax is credited to the amount required by Washington. Americans in China who have not paid income tax would be due for the entire amount, from 1914 to date, plus fines. The authors of the China Trade Act made provision for exempting Americans here from corporation income to the extent of their holdings in China Trade Act Companies, but amendments made while the bill was under discussion in Congress, practically eliminated all the benefits. Of course, if a federal agent arrived in China tomorrow to collect income tax, there would be a vigorous protest in court, which would probably be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and all the pressure possible would be brought to bear on Congress for relief. This would give delay, possibly ultimate exemption, but to avoid the expense and worries of such procedure, American firms and organizations in China would do well to formulate action now to forestall a calamity which merely a change of mind in the treasury department would precipitate.

In this connection, the American Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai), at its annual meeting in June, passed the following recommendation:

> "In 1921, Congress through a special clause in the Revenue Act, exempted Americans in the Philippines from the operation of the domestic American Income and Excess Profits Taxes. It seems an unjust discrimination that Americans in one part of the world should receive benefits which are denied to those in other parts, and with this in view the Chamber has recommended that American firms and individuals whose activities are entirely in foreign fields should be relieved of taxes on income derived entirely without the United States. Other nations have always followed this policy, with the result that Americans are placed at a distinct disadvantage in endeavoring to maintain their position in the foreign trade of the world."

That American business men in other parts of the world are not asleep to the critical situation facing them if the U. S. Treasury Department decides to attempt the collection of income taxes, is shown in a suit filed in the United States District Court at Baltimore by an American resident of Mexico who is acting on behalf of the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City. This case has now been appealed to the United States Supreme Court and the final decision will have a bearing on the decision of the American government to collect income taxes of Americans residing in China and the Philippines as well as in other parts of the world.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO'S POLITICAL PLATFORM

SEVERAL days ago a group of China's parliamentarians who are now in rebellion against Peking and who are residing for the most part under the protection afforded by the foreign settlements here in Shanghai, sent a telegram to Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking, urging him not to accept the office. The telegram which the members of parliament sent to Dr. Koo had much to say regarding the domination of Peking by the northern militarists. To this telegram Dr. Koo replied by giving his political platform, a patriotic declaration of purpose which might well be emulated by the Parliamentarians themselves:

> "I have not taken up this position for fun. It is no joke, but a very serious matter, one on which the future of the country rests. I have no political connections and never had. Now because of the serious diplomatic position I am forced to come out and serve. I have no alternative. Political connections can easily be retained but our standing among the world's Powers cannot. I am extremely worried, but still I am doing my best to take care of the diplomatic affairs of the country. I am doing nothing else but this and hope to retire from office as soon as I can be relieved. Meanwhile we must all co-operate to maintain our stand among the nations of the world."

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF U. S. COURT IN HARBIN

THE opening of a regular session of the U. S. Court for China in the city of Harbin on Tuesday, August 14, was a matter of considerable historical importance, the general significance of which has been overlooked by the press of China with the single exception of one paper, the North China *Star*. The holding of a session of the U. S. Court in the city of Harbin is of significance for several reasons. Harbin is a city with an international population located on the great Chinese frontier in Manchuria. Harbin in many ways typifies the international problems of China for it is located on ground belonging to China, a fact which both Japan and Russia have disputed in the past not only with China, but with each other. During the Washington Conference clever propaganda engineered by Japan and other interests antagonistic to China, was constantly trying to place Manchuria and other outlying territories outside of the aegis of Chinese jurisdiction. Fortunately the United States Congress settled this question definitely from the standpoint of the American government, through the insertion of a definition of China in the China Trade Act passed by Congress on September 19, 1922, as follows:

> "The term 'China' means (1) China including Manchuria, Thibet, Mongolia, and any territory leased by China to any foreign government, (2) the Crown Colony of Hongkong, and (3) the Province of Macao."

NOW, if further proof were needed as to the intentions of the United States in respect to Manchuria, it has been supplied by Judge Charles S. Lobingier by convening a session of the United States Court for China in the city of Harbin. At the opening session of the Court, Judge Lobingier emphasized this point in his remarks upon the historic occasion:

> "The headquarters of the court having been in Shanghai from its establishment, and the bulk of the business having always been there, many have come to look upon it as a Shanghai institution, which it is not, and I am sure that it is the desire of the court to have it understood that the institution is intended to be for all China, not only for the Americans in China, but for those of any other nationality who may see fit or have occasion to invoke its jurisdiction. It is an institution for the whole country and not for any particular locality or consular district, and while I have no desire to see any special occasion requiring

the presence of the court in any particular locality, yet whenever those occasions do arise and legitimate business comes to it, it is the desire of the court to be there, and if in the future the proper business of the court sufficiently develops to justify a regular session at Harbin, you will find the court, so far as I have anything to say in the matter, always ready to meet the emergency. The court would have been here for this session much earlier than it was, had the business in Shanghai made it possible. The difficulty is this. The business of the court has outgrown the present staff and there is almost enough work for one man in the outports, let alone the incessant round of duties in Shanghai."

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION MAY HAVE OFFICE HERE

THAT another branch of the American government may be represented in China shortly was indicated in a recent statement by an American official in Peking, who said that an effort was to be made to induce the U. S. Federal Trade Commission to establish an office here. The U. S. Federal Trade Commission was created by an Act of Congress approved on September 26, 1914. Its duties are to prevent persons, partnerships or corporations from using unfair methods of competition and to gather, compile and publish information regarding the organization, business, conduct, practices and management of corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. Banks and railroads are excluded from the functions of the Commission but all other lines of business are covered. Among the many "unfair" methods of competition which come under the supervision of the commission, the following are reprinted from a recent bulletin published by the Commission in Washington:

1. False advertising,
2. Misbranding of articles as regards the materials or ingredients of which they are composed, their quality or their or source.
3. Adulteration of various products, misrepresenting them as pure or selling them under such names and circumstances that the purchaser would be misled into believing them to be pure.
4. Bribery of buyers or other employees of customers, with money, valuable presents, etc., to secure new customers or induce continuation of patronage.
5. Procuring the business or trade secrets of competitors by espionage on their plants, by bribing their employees, or by similar means.
6. Procuring breach of competitor's contracts, for the sale of commodities, by misrepresentation or by other means.
7. Making of false or disparaging statements respecting competitor's products, his business, financial credit, etc.
8. Sale of rebuilt articles of various descriptions—for example, rebuilt automobile tires, and of old motion picture films slightly changed and renamed—as and for new products.
9. Giving away of goods in large quantities to hamper and embarrass small competitors.
10. Sales of goods at or below cost to accomplish the same result.
11. Sales of goods at or below cost, as "leaders," coupled with statements misleading the public into the belief that they were sold at a profit by reason of the seller's superior facilities for manufacturing, purchasing, etc.
12. Bidding up the prices of raw materials to a point where the business is unprofitable for the purpose of driving out financially weaker competitors.
13. Tampering with and misadjusting the machines sold by competitors for the purpose of discrediting them with purchasers.
14. Trade boycotts or combinations of traders to prevent certain wholesale or retail dealers or certain classes of such dealers from procuring goods through the usual channels.
15. Passing off of the products of one manufacturer for those of another by imitation of product, dress of goods, or by simulation of advertising or of corporate or trade names.

Are the Powers Abandoning Peking?

BY CHARLES DAILEY

HERE we have Wellington Koo in his doubtful character as head of the government, through the assumption that as Foreign Minister he becomes head of the Cabinet in the absence of the Premier from his post and as acting Premier acting President during the enforced absence of the President—here, I say, we have Wellington Koo signing the mandate appointing Chang Hu as Finance Minister. To-morrow we may see Chang Hu signing the mandate appointing *Look See* Minister of War and then of *Look See* mandating *I-Chi Palm* as Minister of Communications, while next week *I-Chi Palm* may put his seal on a mandate naming *Hip-No Time* as Foreign Minister. They are rubbing an Aladdin's Lamp in Peking these days, but they would better be careful or the doubtful plating will come off and show to the Chinese the utter illegality of it all.

As for the foreign powers, they saw it weeks ago—only eight or ten months after the foreign businessmen observed it—and no longer are recognizing the Peking government as such. Of course, there is the usual hot air business of the Diplomatic Corps and the insipid-tea rounds, but that is all as great a camouflage as the functioning of the Cabinet. The Diplomatic Body knows the Peking government is as dead as the Bandit Suppression Society, but being rather a unique organization, even among diplomats, it has not broken the news to Admiral Wu, Wellington Koo, Chang Hu and the other *Use-Yous* who are carrying on a pretense.

Far from it. They call it the Diplomatic Corps in polite circles, but there are two names for the same body that are only referred to by the initials "D. C." One of these bodies is a rather live one, the other as dead as Sun Yat-Sen's Presidential boom. Occasionally there is a call by telephone around the Legations in Peking. If the message is that the "Dee C." is to meet to-day, that means that the *Dodo Club* will sit and pass platitudes on to the self deceiving bunch called the Cabinet. But if the intitials are pronounced with a staccato accent—like "D.-Cee"—it means that the *Direct Contact* body is to have an inning. There is a heap of difference between the *Dodo Club* and the *Direct Contacts*, although the membership is the same, if you get what is meant. One has a Dean and the other has a Doer as the chairman, and in private life their identities are amazingly similar.

I hope I have made the meaning clear, although writing in the vague, read-between-the-lines style of the diplomats. If I was writing right out for public reading I would say that the "Dodo Club" is a hot-air society, joshing the Cabinet along in the delusion that it is a government, while the "Direct Contacts" are a live-wire bunch, getting action where the insulation is least or wholly lacking.

There have been a few direct-contacts lately and the voltage was rather heavy, but after all it was only a tuning up. There is more power in the "D.-Cee" than even the Mitsuis hoped to have when they erected that big wireless plant near Tungchow. Admiral Phelps applied the business-end of the "D.-Cee" wire the other day up at Ichang, when a Deputy General and a lot of his bodyguards took the American steamboat *Alice Dollar* by storm and demanded accommodations, starting a shooting-bee in which several Americans, including three women, were wounded. The American warship *Isabel* got right on the job and sent a bunch of bluejackets aboard the *Alice Dollar*. They played the uninsulated end of that wire about among these military intruders and then carried them captive aboard the *Isabel*.

Did Admiral Phelps wait until the "Dodo Club" met and had a cup of tea with Dr. Koo? He did not! And did he heed the Chinese demand to release this Deputy General and his bodyguard? Again he did not. He kept them prisoner on the *Isabel* a week or so; then he leisurely came down the Yangtze to Hankow. And then did he turn the Deputy General and his bodyguard loose or over to a Chinese official for a farce-trial? Again most decidedly he did not. Not a bit of it. He handed them over to the United States Consul-General at Hankow and suggested that he call in the Tuchun of Hupeh, ask him what he meant to do about it, how soon and with what degree of severity, sufficient of course to impress all other Deputy Generals. And to make sure about it he suggested that the commander-in-chief, who is Wu Pei-Fu, have an opportunity for a say-so. Direct-contact is what the Chinese seem to need.

Then there was the case at Harbin, where Chang Tso-Lin decided that the Fengtien coffers might be considerably augmented if he could take from the helpless Russians the land-holdings of the Chinese Eastern railway, administer

them, and charge what taxes he pleased. The Consuls of four powers—the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France—got right on the job. They went to the office of the Chinese Eastern railway, found the chest wherein are contained the title-deeds, and placed their respective seals upon it, applying the wax with a direct-contact wire.

Japan also did a little "D.-Cee" business a little previously, when the boycotters at Changsha started to annoy the Japanese there and to cuff them about a bit. The Japanese applied the direct-contact in the form of a landing party which had guns, knew how to shoot them, and scattered a few boycotters about the landscape.

Then the "Direct-Contacts" also did something else, passing the news along incidentally to the Foreign Office in Peking through the medium of the "Dodo Club." It had reference to the impending warfare between the rambuncious tuchuns of Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces. This was in "Dodo" language, to the effect that if the Chinese government failed to give effective protection to foreigners, the four powers—United States, Great Britain, Japan and France—would themselves take measures to protect their nationals. In other words, reduced to language which the Chambers of Commerce and like plain-speaking bodies can understand, the direct contact will be applied. Tuchuns Lu Yung-Hsiang and Chi Hsieh-yuan are in for a shock and would better lay in a stock of rubber gloves before starting their little affray along the Yangtze.

This was a much stronger note than the one the in Lincheng business, and written in terms that cannot be misconstrued. There was, however, one little section in the Lincheng note, which has drawn the fire of the Chinese. It reads:

"The Diplomatic Body moreover reserve the right to order the exclusion of these officers or officials (delinquents) from the protection of the foreign concessions or settlements in the treaty ports." Wu Pei-Fu got the point of this right away, and saw even further than the Diplomatic Corps, for he said in an interview with Grover Clark:

"I do not want the foreign powers to take sides in China's domestic affairs; there should be nothing of this kind. But I do want to see removed the serious handicap which the present system puts on carrying out justice. As it is now, a man may get into political power and commit the most outrageous crimes against the country. Then when things begin to get too hot for him all he has to do is to go into a foreign concession, where he is perfectly safe. And from this concession he can continue to plot and stir up trouble. What I hope the foreign powers will do is to give the regularly constituted Chinese powers the same police rights over Chinese in the concessions as they have over them else where in China. This would put an end to one of the principal causes of the continued disorders. At the same it would be perfectly fair to all the factions in China. If this be done, there would be an end of one of the most serious ways by which the foreigners are indirectly interfering in China's affairs and, perhaps unintentionally, helping to keep the country disorganized."

Of course, everyone knows of the bad repute in which the foreign concessions of China have allowed themselves to fall. The band of kidnappers which operated through the brigands who brought about the Lincheng outrage had their actual leaders in the Japanese Concession of Tientsin and the International settlement in Shanghai. Sun Yat-Sen and others have carried on their plots in the French concession of Shanghai. Hongkong, although no longer Chinese except for the 95 percent of the ownership, is a hotbed of foment. Tientsin is the rendezvous of all the politicians driven out of Peking or retiring from there in affluence,—that is the British Concession,—while the Japanese Concession is equally in bad odor, and the French and Italian Concessions also harbor Chinese of very doubtful character. The ex-German and Russian concessions, although under special administration, also are filling with Chinese.

The British Concession of Tientsin is the worst of the northern zones of sanctuary, for, as B. Lenox Simpson informed the Anglo-American Association in Peking, the Chinese now own 80 percent of the property there. The British who became the original landowners are themselves to blame. In their greed to obtain easy money they sold to the Chinese, and are still selling, at fancy prices, residential and other sites. The effect is to boost the rental value of all property in that concession and to drive the foreign residents to other sections. The Chinese are erecting handsome residences—some of them palaces. One needs only look at the homes there of ex-President Hsu Shih-Chang, expelled-President Li Yuan-Hung and expectant-President Wu Yu-Lin to see how the Chinese of the wealthier class seek the benefit of the security of the British flag. Liang Shih-Yi has a home in Tientsin's British Concession; the got-rich-quick Minister of Finance Pan Fu, denounced as a traitor by Wu Pei-Fu, owns probably the finest residence there, while many others who pull Chinese political strings in one way or another conduct their campaigns from the British concession of Tientsin. If you want to form an estimate of the low estate into which the British concession of Tientsin has fallen take a ramble about it and note the number of special Chinese police, armed with rifles, guarding Chinese private residences. This insult to British protection passes unnoticed in Tientsin. Imagine how long a French military police man would be permitted to guard the home of a French citizen in Hong Kong! Wu Pei Fu seems to have the foreigners on the hip in his criticism of their laxity in permitting the Chinese to change the names of the concessions of Sanctuary

In due time the foreign concessions of China will return to the Chinese. They are in large part Chinese now. The foreigners would have a better standing in their protests to whatever seems to be the functioning government of China if they had cleaned out their own stables before hand. Still, the fact remains that part of the foreign powers have handed the Chinese government three or four jolts lately.

Not that the Lincheng note was much of a jolt. China had prepared to sacrifice the responsible officials and for the policing of the railways, and had prepared herself for the payment of indemnities long before the note was presented. If the governing, self-perpetuating Cabinet was at all surprised by the note it was at the extremely moderate sum demanded by the Powers as compensation for the indignities suffered by their nationals. It was prepared to sacrifice Tuchun Tien Chung-Yu of Shantung, who had in fact placed his resignation in the hands of his official boss directly after the attack on the Blue Express at Lincheng. Its acceptance under a date preceding that of the note on Lincheng may be expected, although there may be the pretense, as there was in the case of the Tutung at Calgan, that the resignation of this official could not be asked.

But the one surprise to the Peking government was that the note did not demand the official head of Tsao Kun, who as the Inspector-General of Chihli and Shantung is the immediate superior and sponsor of Tuchun Tien. It was the general belief that the Powers would demand this that caused the sudden cessation of the daily allowances to Parliament and the collapse of the effort to railroad the Paoting Boss into the Presidency. He has lost his chance now. Parliament cannot be induced to assemble in Peking, and so everything possibly must go over until after October 10, when, on the anniversary of the republic, the term of Parliament will expire. Until then chaos is likely to continue in China, with the foreign powers more and more ignoring Peking and taking direct action whenever and wherever anything happens.

Japan served notice on Peking the other day in connection with the boycott that in case of need, in order to protect her treaty rights in China, she will adopt protective measures. France has announced that she will increase her naval forces in Chinese waters. Great Britain probably will be heard of in the way of direct measures for the release of d'Arcy Weathersbe, held by bandits in Yunnan, who demand arms and ammunition as the price of his liberty. In Hupeh also, where the Rev. P. A. Malotto, an Italian, has been held captive for three months, arms and ammunition are demanded by the bandits. Italy is too weak to enforce any demands upon China, but the Diplomatic Body in a new and stronger note, is likely to include this case in it.

There is one section of the Lincheng note at which the Chinese balk, and they balk hard. They oppose the creation of a railway police force under foreign officers. Such a force is certain to obtain no assistance from the Chinese police and the provincial armies in the case of future bandit operations. In this respect the foreign powers may yet have to back down, or let the thing lapse by the appointment of General Munthe and a few others nominally to oversee but actually to train this force. A railway police force is as unnecessary as it is certain to be inefficient. What is needed, and what should have been and may yet have to be asked, is that the provincial officials guarantee the security of all traffic, not only by rail, but by river, canal and road. By the use of the live-wire of direct contact, which at least four of the Powers have decided to employ, this security can be obtained far better than by demands upon impotent Peking. Furthermore, it will hasten the formation of something like a responsible government in Peking. This seems as far off as a satisfactory settlement of the Ruhr problem, and if it were not for the latter there might have been some progress by this time, for there would have been encouragement from Home to the Direct Contacts. Perhaps this may come anyhow before the next bandit outrage. Shantung and Honan are not yet out of the woods, while there are at least two other provinces in which new troubles are fomenting.

Peking, August 18.

Foreign Trade Regulation in the Russian Far East

BY A. BONTCH-OSMOLOVSKY

THE liquidation of the Far Eastern Republic and the unification of the Russian Far East with Soviet Russia resulted in the extension of the Soviet economic system, in particular the monopoly of foreign trade, over all Russian territory. As to the system of the monopoly of foreign trade, it is doubtful if there is in the Soviet economic order an institution subject to more attacks and criticism than this. The writer intends to make clear the theory and the application of this system, new for the Far East, in the domain of economic policy, and illustrate so far as possible the results attained in the domain of foreign trade during the period of its enforcement.

If we turn to western Europe and other countries, we can see that the world is at present not under free trade, but under a system of regulation of foreign trade built up on the principle of "neo-protectionism." Neo-protectionism developed in all countries which were compelled during the war to take up the supplying of their country with products of their own industry. The end of the war and the renewal of world trade forced all countries to take measures for the protection of this new-born "war industry" from foreign competition.

So at the present time, in all western Europe and America, there is definitely carried on a system of protectionism, as an economic policy. England, the home of free trade, was compelled to raise customs duties on a whole series of articles to 33 per cent, in order to protect its own industry from foreign competition. In Germany there have been created special councils for the regulation of foreign trade, empowered to forbid any commercial deal, export or import, if it does not correspond to the interests of the national economy. Even America, so greatly enriched during the war, has increased its import tariffs, and proposals are being made to raise customs duties in certain cases to 50 percent.

All the countries of the world, following the general economic depression, turned to the active regulation of foreign trade. We can refer to a whole series of treaties, such as those between Germany and Portugal, Germany and Czecho-Slovakia, etc., in which the right of one state to receive goods from the other is conditional on same being in exchange for a definite quantity of goods of equal value,—the so-called compensatory trade.

Customs tariffs are one of the methods of regulation of foreign trade which all countries like to utilize. Sufficiently high import duties are a measure for the protection of the industry of a country from foreign competition, and prohibitive duties bar the way to the import into the country of unnecessary goods. Export duties, for their part, assist in the retention of raw materials for the needs of home industry. Customs tariffs make it possible to regulate and determine the course of the import and export of goods.

In Russia there exist two systems of customs tariffs, one on European and one on Asiatic trade, the latter being much lower than the former. This shows how the customs policy can give one or another direction to foreign trade, depending on the actual conditions at the given moment.

Russian industry was created through protectionism, and previously availed itself of the protection of a tariff system. The trade and industrial bourgeoisie at that time appeared as a supporter of this system, overwhelming the Minister of Finance with their numerous appeals for the raising of tariffs for the protection of their industry. But now this same class appears as a hot antagonist "on principle" of the monopoly of foreign trade, as this system in Russia today protects not their interests, but the interests of State industry and commerce.

In speaking of the significance of customs policy, however, it is necessary to recognize that the customs system alone appears as an insufficient method for the regulation of foreign trade. It regulates only the kind of goods, not the quality, and lacks flexibility and the ready ability to adapt itself to the development of some particular line of industry. Also, tariff duties being established over a long period, the system lacks the power of adaptability to the changing circumstances of economic life.

Russia, as a result of the war and revolution, is going through a serious economic crises. The fall in productivity results in an insufficiency of exports and makes necessary a big import of foreign goods, for which there is a big demand among the population. This situation creates the danger of Russia's becoming an economic colony for foreigners, that is, a place for the unlimited profitable sale of goods and the pumping out of raw materials for the needs of their industry. Unlimited foreign imports, regulated by no firm State economic policy, would result in the complete draining of the wealth of the country, the final collapse of her industry, and the unemployment of her skilled labor.

Russia has been and is in need of goods. For the increasing import from abroad she has been compelled to pay with her raw materials, with her gold, with precious things produced by the labor of previous generations. This situation threatens the country with pauperization, and the monopoly of foreign trade is Russia's defense against this, her protection against foreign capital aiming to transform her into their colony, a means for the preservation of her State and private industry.

Just as with the whole economic policy of Soviet Russia in general, the foreign trade policy has two periods, an old and a new. Prior to the new economic policy foreign trade operations were centered exclusively in the hands of the Commissariat of Foreign Trade. With the introduction of the N. E. P., however, there appeared a great number of economic subjects, and the demand for the regulation of their activities on foreign markets. Consequent upon this, the customs system appeared, and legislation was brought into being regulating the issuance of permits or licenses for the import and export of goods.

Under the N. E. P. the right of disposition of raw materials abroad was granted to the "Centrosoyouz," and to a whole series of other economic subjects, all of which must however carry on their operations through the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, applying each time to the License Bureau. The instructions and regulations issued for the guidance of the License Bureau show that every license must be issued in exact accordance with the needs of popular economy. The Commissariat of Foreign Trade prepares, submits for the approval of the higher authorities, and publishes a list of goods the import of which is forbidden, so far as they may be produced within the country.

The government permits the import only of those goods which are common necessities, excluding articles of luxury. At the same time, it stimulates domestic production, uniting the whole country as a single economic body. It was only under this system that commercial circles in the Russian Far East began to show an interest in the products of Russian industry,—in Moscow manufactures, Urals iron, etc. As a result of this vigorous State policy in the domain of foreign trade, Russia is being made economically independent of foreign imports.

In order to put the issuing of licenses under definite control, the system has been adopted of the limited import of goods. Under this system there is yearly established a definite quota of import and export goods permitted, in correspondence with the condition and the requirements of Russian industry. The central body determines the general quota, and distributes it among the various license bureaus.

The foreign trade policy received further development through the compensatory system, by which the applicant obtains a permit or license for the import of goods only in case he exports a corresponding quantity of goods, so that import is compensated by export.

This is the general outline of the system of regulation of foreign trade adopted by Soviet Russia.

With the reunification of the Russian Far East with Soviet Russia near the end of last year, there arose the question of the application in the Far East of the norms regulating foreign trade.

The conference on this question in Moscow, in consideration of the special conditions of the Far East, the separation of the district from Russia, its geographical position, the lack of its own productive industry, the great distance from the productive centers of Russia, and its dependence on foreign goods, decided to apply only with much caution the measures for the regulation of foreign trade. Accordingly, there was dispatched from Moscow to the Far East a Special Committee of the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, in order to acquaint themselves with the views of local persons knowing first-hand the district and its problems. After a series of conferences, it was decided to introduce in the Far East the general methods operative in Soviet Russia. A license system was introduced—in Chita February 5th, 1923, and in Vladivostok February 12th—besides which a License Bureau was formed in Blagoveschensk.

Together with this, the customs tariffs operating in Russia were reviewed, and certain changes made in the direction of freer admission of import goods to the Far East, but also in the direction of some increases in duties, with the aim of preserving the district from the influx of foreign

goods to the injury of such State industry as already exists in the Far Eastern district.

In this way, the new system of regulation of foreign trade is in operation about four months in the Russian Far East.

What are the results of this new system, and what has been the course of the foreign trade of the Far East for this short period?

According to the figures of two License Bureaus for three months of 1923, from February 14th to May 15th at Vladivostok and from February 5th to May 5th at Chita, foreign trade (figured in gold roubles) was as follows:—

	Vladivostok Bureau	Chita Bureau	Total
TOTAL IMPORTS:	3,075,962	1,952,324	5,028,286
Including:			
Sugar	495,558	452,356	947,914
Flour	46,128	418,692	464,820
Wheat	786,567	30,500	817,067
Salt	199,777	—	199,777
Meat products	296,378	10,438	306,816
Machinery, etc	245,635	80,850	326,485
Paper, etc	159,182	38,735	197,917
Textile products	130,452	149,344	279,796
Chemicals	66,211	47,359	113,570
TOTAL EXPORTS:	3,529,530	2,125,208	5,654,738
Including:			
Fishery products	1,598,506	9	1,598,515
Lumber products	962,457	52,023	1,014,480
Flaxseed	140,800	—	140,800
Furs	93,658	1,605,481	1,699,139
Coal	28,787	—	28,787
Hides and leather	6,470	37,753	44,223
Total trade turnover	6,605,492	4,077,532	10,683,024
Excess of export over import	453,568	172,884	626,452

This table gives us an idea of the foreign trade of the Russian Far East under the new conditions. We see that the most important articles of consumption, grain, salt, meat, and textiles are imported from abroad. On the other hand, export is comparatively large. Export is not only equal to the whole import, but exceeds it by 626,452 roubles. It is true that to a considerable degree this positive balance is explained by the season's export of herring from Vladivostok, but this seasonal export was not possessed by the Chita Bureau.

The figures of foreign trade passing through the Chita Bureau are particularly significant. If we compare them with the figures of foreign trade of the Far Eastern Republic through Manchuria station, where the yearly import reached 14,000,000 roubles and the yearly export only 3,600,000 roubles, the positive result for the country of the license system is clear.

The role of the license system may be illustrated by the following figures, showing the rejections of applications for imports by the Vladivostok License Bureau:—

For three months goods were imported to a value of	G. Rs.	3,075,962
Proposed imports of goods rejected	„	934,687
With free import there would have been a negative balance of	„	481,119
With the license system there was a positive balance of	„	453,568
General positive balance for the district	„	934,687

Unfortunately, the experience in foreign trade under the new conditions is so far too short to be able to make a comparison with the past. None the less, we bring forward for comparison the import and export through Vladivostok for three months' work of the License Bureau, and for similar periods of 1913 and 1914:—

Imports, in Metric Tons

Class of Merchandise	Vladivostok License Bureau, from Feb. 10th to May 15th, 1923	Customs Figures for 3 Months 1913	1914
Food and fodder	23,829	32,890	30,179
Animal products and manufactures from same	277	825	1,210
Lumber products, wooden-ware, and seeds	159	1,314	404
Basket-ware	8	1,547	754
Fuel, asphalt, tar, and their products	398	16,312	17,475
Chemicals and chemical products	217	2,247	1,405
Minerals, metals and metal products	383	—	—
Paper, etc.	327	—	—
Spun yarn and thread	154	436	641
Clothing, buttons, "notions",, etc.	35	777	1,216
Total,	25,787	56,348	53,284

Exports, In Metric Tons

Class of Merchandise	Vladivostok License Bureau, from Feb. 10th to May 15th, 1923	Customs Figures for Three Months 1913	1914
Food and fodder	33,915	3,231	2,765
Animal products and manufactures from same	172	378	334
Lumber products, wooden-ware, and seeds	26,274	2,437	7,386
Basket-ware	16	—	—
Fuel, asphalt, tar, and their products	5,690	5	44
Chemicals and chemical products	105	—	12
Minerals, metals and metal products	11,497	465	156
Paper, etc.	18	5	
Spun yarn and thread	34	75	—
Clothing, buttons, "notion", etc.	111	197	—
Total,	77,832	6,793	10,697

In this comparison certain outstanding facts attract attention,—first, the decline in the import of food and fodder, animal products, basket-ware, chemicals, metals, spun goods, clothing, and "notions," due to an actual decrease in consumption; second, the diminution of the import of lumber products and fire-wood, due to the growth of the domestic lumber and coal industry; third, the growth of the export of food products (particularly herring), lumber products and coal.

One of the problems of the license policy is the concentration in the hands of the State organs and co-operatives of all operations in foreign trade. In this direction marked results were achieved in the very first months, particularly by the Chita Bureau. In the western part of the Far Eastern district the State economic organs already attained a certain development and strength during the time of the Far Eastern Republic, and the introduction of the system of the foreign trade monopoly did not take them unawares. In the Maritime district, however, the Soviet power found private capital in full sway, and it was necessary for the State economic organizations to start their work from the very beginning.

In three months' work of the Chita Bureau the figures were as follows:

Total Export.	2,125,208 gold roubles
Of which the share of State organs and Cooperatives was	G.Rs. 1,670,857, or 78.6%
Share of private capital	454,341, or 21.4%
Total Import	1,953,324 gold roubles
Of which the share of State organs and Cooperatives was	G.Rs. 1,449,297, or 74.2%
Share of private capital	502,027, or 25.8%

Less noticeable results have been achieved so far by the Vladivostok License Bureau, operating in a locality where private capital, and especially foreign trade capital, is of much greater strength.

In the general trade turnover State organs and co-operatives amount to only 16.5 per cent, with details (according to cost of goods) as follows:—

	State organs	*Co-operatives*	*Private capital*
Import	15.2%	7.6%	77.2%
Export	7.7%	3.3%	89.0%
Total trade turnover	16.5%		83.5%

The part played by different countries in the foreign trade of Vladivostok may be seen from the following table:—Imported through Vladivostok and Pogranichnaya from Feb. 15th to May 15th:

From Japan	929,802	gold roubles
„ China	1,734,349	„ „
„ England	86,992	„ „
„ Germany	104,071	„ „
„ Holland	122,045	„ „
„ United States	85,949	„ „
„ Other countries	12,754	„ „

Exported through Vladivostok and Pogranichnaya from Feb. 15th to May 15th:

To Japan	2,527,835	gold roubles
„ China	700,186	„ „
„ England	210,088	„ „
„ Germany	54,797	„ „
„ United States	21,860	„ „
„ Other countries	14,814	„ „

The most important part in the trade turnover of Vladivostok is played by Japan, with 3,457,637 roubles out of the total turnover of 6,606,542, while China is second in importance, with 2,434,535 roubles. Other countries are of comparatively slight importance. Japan is most interested in our exports (herring and lumber), China in our imports (wheat and meat).

Such are the results of the first months of the foreign trade of the Russian Far East under the monopoly system. These are only the first steps. The economic system of the Far East must be reconstructed on the principle of the free play of private interests on the basis of a State plan. State organs have much work to do yet in order to take into their hands at least the main work of supplying. The trade with Siberia and with European Russia still leaves much to be desired. The shortcomings in the supply of goods from the west forces the district still more to turn to the import from abroad as the only source for the satisfaction of the demands of the population. On the other hand, the accumulation of exports, and their disposal on foreign markets, still far from being in the hands of State and Co-operative organizations, and here is necessary much stubborn work, creation, energy, and initiative, in order to squeeze out the private capitalist, develop export, and concentrate the commercial profit in the hands of the State.

Though much is still to be done, however, the beneficent results of the introduction of the monopoly of foreign trade in the Russian Far East have already managed to speak for themselves, and the work is steadily expanding.—*From the New Russia.*

Paotzuku Ex-captives Give Souvenirs to Men Responsible for Their Release

Handsome silver plaques were given to Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Wen Shih-tsung of Nanking and Carl Crow at gatherings at the Union Club, Shanghai, on August 17 by those who were held captive by the bandits last May on Paotzuku mountain in Shantung province. A third plaque is to be presented Roy Anderson, upon his return from Yunnan Province. Silver shields have already been given Dr. H. Mertens, of Shanghai and Father Rudolph Potter of Lincheng while approximately $500 is to be sent to C. H. Yerkes of the American Presbyterian Mission at Yicheng and Father William Lenfers, German Catholic priest at Lincheng.

The recipients of souvenirs were all conspicuous in affording relief to the captives during their imprisonment and in effecting their ultimate release. Commissioner Wen and Roy Anderson in the face of all but insuperable difficulties were almost solely responsible for persuading the bandits to free their hostages. Carl Crow performed trojan labors ordering and handling supplies at the base of Paotzuku, on behalf of the American Chamber of Commerce while the other three who were remembered rendered timely service to the captives in the face of very considerable personal danger.

The plaques, about four feet by two in size, are silvered pictures in framed glass. Across the top in bas-relief, Paotzuku mountain and country approaching it are depicted. In the center is the picture of the recipient, while at the sides are the names of the fourteen captives who were longest in the bandit lair. The workmanship is excellent and as souvenirs they are as unique an expression of gratitude as the unusual event they recall.

While There's Golf There's Hope—Even in China

BY SIMEON STRUNSKY

(*From Our World, New York.*)

THE Chancellor of Imposts and Deficits paused in his recital and raised his eyes to the face of his Imperial master. The latter continued to gaze wistfully out of the window. Spring had come late to Peking that year, but it had come.

"Jewel of the Upper and Lower Valley, perhaps I weary you?" said the Chancellor.

"Not at all, Tai-fun," replied the Son of Heaven. "I have been listening. The last sum you mentioned was, I believe, seventy-one millions."

"I will delve into their mysteries at Rye, at Short Hills, and at Englewood."

"Seventy-one billions, if correction from a mere worm is in order, oh Majesty," said the Chancellor.

"To be sure," replied the Emperor. "It is strange how my mind keeps harking back to pre-war days. And out of the seventy-one billions we shall raise by taxation how much?"

"Three-quarters of a billion," said the Chancellor. "The difference is to be made up in the usual way."

"That is not half bad, is it?" said the Emperor.

"It is a notable showing, Unparalleled Incumbent," replied the Chancellor, "being no less than an improvement of two hundred and fifty per cent over the results of the last fiscal year. But if the fatherland is to be reconstructed we must be prepared for sacrifices. That is the point so admirably made by my good friend Wun-Pen, in his leading article of day before yesterday.

The Chief Scribe of the Peking *Evening Buzzer* bowed his acknowledgments from the dragon-cushion in the further corner of the room, reserved for members of the press, and was in turn rewarded by a smile from the Sacred Countenance.

Let it be said in passing that the Chancellor of Imposts and Deficits was not in the least inclined to lose heart at any sign of flagging attention on the part of his Imperial master. At all seasons the Celestial mind had a habit of wandering out of the window and away from the topic of discussion when that topic happened to be something intimately connected with the foreign policies or finances of the realm, and especially at this time of the year when spring lay upon the land. The Chancellor took it all in good part. It is yet to be written that any Minister of Finance is inclined to insist upon too close attention to his figures.

The Emperor sighed and brought back his eyes and his mind from the sunlight on the green lawns and the yellow river and the blue temples to the two men in the room.

"There is no doubt, then," he said, "that we are all of us bent upon the rebuilding of the fatherland, to some extent in cash, and for the rest in paper currency. The question of method alone remains to be determined. How does one go at the business of restoring the economic life of a nation to normalcy?"

The Chief Scribe of the *Evening Buzzer* rose from his cushion and prostrated himself before the Yellow Couch, holding up in his right hand a copy of his latest edition.

"Pride of the Inner Wall," he said, "on that point permit me to call your attention to our double page of the news of the world in rotogravure. It combines imagination with instruction."

The Son of Heaven scanned the double page without haste. He knew that several folios of the Chancellor's report were still waiting for him.

"In the upper right-hand corner, Serenity," said the Chief Scribe, "the Ever-Wakeful Eye will discern a group of men in the native garb of the great Infidel nation across the Pacific. This Nation of the Open Door has been ever our friend. It has repeatedly shown that it wants to deprive us of none of our wealth and none of our surplus population with the exception of students, merchants and tourists. From that nation we can learn."

"The picture is inscribed Rye, N. Y.," said the Emperor. "Who are these men?"

"Majesty," said the Chief Scribe, "they are members of the American Bankers' Association and they are assembled at Rye, N. Y., for the purpose of working out a program of world reconstruction. Reading from the top of the page down, they are, among others, the Chief Mandarin of the Intercontinental Trust Company, the Chairman of the Board of Yellow Jackets of the First Federal Bank, the Chairman of the Board of Peacock Wearers of the Overseas Assurance Society, the Grand Pundit of the May-flower Immigrant Saving Association, and so forth."

The Imperial eye began to flicker with a hope that seemed too good to be true.

"Then Rye, N. Y., is now the financial capital of the great Infidel Nation of the Open Door?" he said.

"Only in part, Majesty," replied the Chief Scribe. "If my information is correct—and the *Evening Buzzer's* information is always correct unless contradicted in its own columns—Rye will probably share its preeminence as a financial center with Baltusrol, the Shinnecock Hills, and Chevy Chase; but for the time being it is as your August lips have phrased it. It is here at Rye-Biltmore that the outlines of world reconstruction have been recently drawn and published. Problems that have hitherto baffled the skill of diplomats and experts have now been put on the road towards a solution."

"By these men?" almost breathed the Son of Heaven.

"By these men, Luminence," replied the Chief Scribe. "The Chief Mandarin of the Intercontinental Trust made a notable contribution to the settlement of the reparations problem by going around the course in 92. The question of raw materials, with special regard to rubber and jute, was answered when the President of the Overseas Assurance Society holed out in three on the short seventh. International shipping seemed to be in a very bad way until the Grand Pundit of the Mayflower Immigrant Savings decided to use a mashie and laid his ball dead to the flag on the fourteenth. In the meanwhile, Delectable One, inside of the clubhouse the speakers of the day had the place all to themselves."

The Chancellor of Imposts and Deficits ventured upon a cough in which humility blended with just a touch of resentment, and picked up his manuscript.

"Refulgency," he said, "as to the budget for bridges, breakwaters and pagodas——"

But the Emperor gave no heed. His lips were parted in a half smile and his vision had plainly pierced beyond the lacquered walls of the Ebony Boudoir to the distant scene somewhere between New Rochelle and Port Chester. When he spoke it was almost in a tone of self-communion.

"Know you what, Wun-Pen?" he said, "For many, many moons it has been borne in upon me that our well-loved native land will never rise to its fullest destinies and to its proper place among the nations, until we have learned to go at our work in the spirit of serenity that marks the businessmen of the Occident, and in particular, the great Nation of the Open Door across the Pacific. See how our life here in the immemorial East is just one great fret and fever and strain; and then think of the peace that broods over a hundred links between the Mississippi and the Penobscot. We rise early; we run to the market place; we rush to the Bourse; we change Hong Kong taels into Shanghai taels and then change them back into Hankow taels; we snatch a couple of provinces away from the Japanese; we lose a couple of provinces to Sun-Yat-sen; we send our sons to Yale and Harvard and when they come home we are a little bit frightened by the results; we build factories; we mortgage them; we develop a Bolshevik problem; we worship our ancestors; we encourage radio. In short, we make progress; yet at what cost to our nerves!

"But out there, across the seas, the silent and mystic West lifts up its head a moment, scans our fume and fury with wondering eyes, and turns back to address the ball. And yet the West gets there. Is not that the secret, Wun-Pen?"

"Thou hast spoken, Heaven-Born," said the Chief Scribe. "Truly has it been said of those playboys of the Western World that the battles of Consolidated Motors and Mexican Pete have been won on the putting greens of Apawamis. And the same method, Celestial One, if applied to the grave problems that now beset the people inhabiting the European appendix to our own Asiatic continent, would speedily bring peace to that distracted corner."

The Emperor was somewhat puzzled.

"No doubt, Wun-Pen," he said "this last remark of yours, like everything that appears in your news columns, is true, but the point of it is somewhat difficult to grasp, as occasionally is your editorial comment."

"Merciful One," quavered the Chief Scribe, "be patient with one whose speech must ever travel as fast as his thoughts, and frequently a good deal faster. What I meant is this. The troubles that beset the nations who were discontented with their old frontiers and who are now dead broke within their new ones is—what? Chiefly it is this. Everywhere there are too many middle-aged men and elderly men who want to be Prime Ministers. And they know only one way to secure employment as a Prime Minister or to hold on to the job when once acquired, and that is to make trouble on the other side of the frontier. The European appendix is unhappy today because the French Mandarin Pun-Kal-Lee thinks that the only place to spend his time in is the Quai D'Olsay; and the German Mandarin Koo-Noh has convinced himself that life is only worth living in the Wil-lellum Stlasse; and the British Mandarin Bo-Nah-Lo believes he will never be so comfortable as in Downling Stleet. But if these men——"

"Golf!" cried his Majesty, smiting his palms together. "But that is an inspiration! Do you hear him, Taifun? It comes straight from the god!"

"I hear, Emerald One," said the Chancellor, albeit somewhat glumly. "But as to our appropriations for railroads, canals and commemorative monuments."

"It is plain where our duty lies," cried the Emperor. "No scheme of reconstruction is complete, Tai-fun, which does not begin with investigating commission to go abroad and study foreign conditions and foreign models. To that duty I now dedicate myself. I shall brave the perils of the Pacific——"

"Majesty," implored the Chancellor of Imposts and Deficits, "think of your people. Without the light of your eyes——"

"I am, indeed, thinking of my people,' replied the Son of Heaven, and one hundred and twenty generations of imperial ancestry spoke in the proud lift of his head. "For their sake I will go into the unknown and wrest the secret of success from the inhabitants of the Open Door. I will delve into their mysteries at Rye, at Short Hills, and at Englewood. It shall be for the gods, for country and for my handicap. By the next boat, Tai-fun! I have spoken."

He looked out of the window and smiled. Then, to the Chief Scribe, "It is the only way, oh Wun-Pen, is it not?"

"Brilliant One. It is the only way," said the Chief Scribe, who knew how to give the public what it wants.

173 Chinese Students Sail

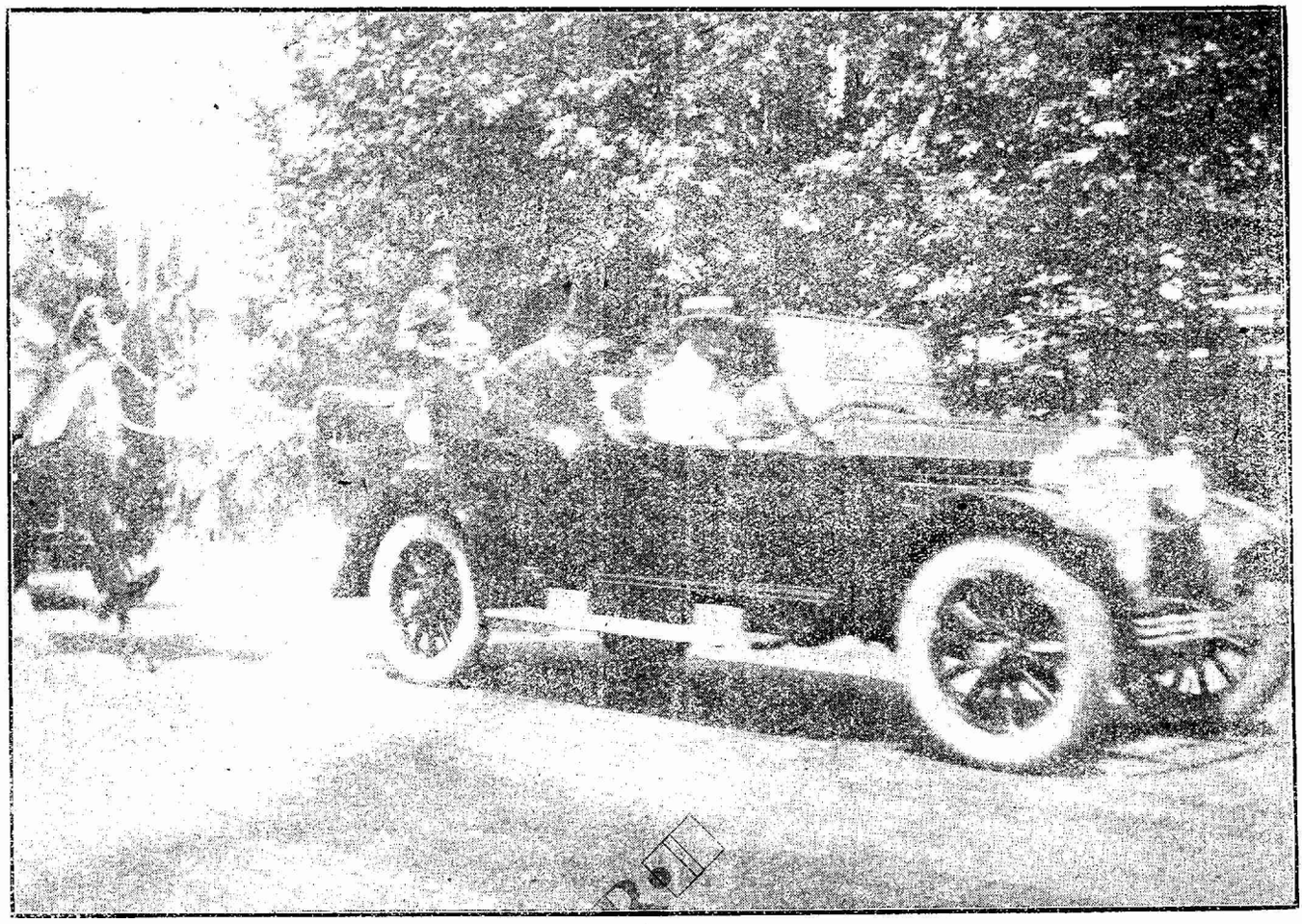
The Admiral liner *President Jackson* sailed from Shanghai on August 17 with one of largest groups of Chinese students which ever went to America. There were 173 of them, 85 of whom were government students on Boxer Indemnity scholarships. The remainder were private students. Of the number, fifteen were young women.

The dock was thronged with relatives and friends of the party, making a gay parting. The students will be entertained in Seattle by the China Club in cooperation with other organizations, and will then entrain for Chicago, where the party breaks up, the students going to various points all over the East and middle West to the colleges to which they have been assigned.

Chinese Parasols Rage in Paris

Faces of the fair ones of "gai Paris" are denied the sun this summer by flaming silk parasols with short carved ivory handles imported from the Celestial Empire. They are quite the mode, and, of course, that means they are expensive. Besides appealing to the artistic taste of French mesdames, the short handle proves most convenient for packing.

One of the Last Pictures of President Harding



SEEING VANCOUVER

The above is one of the last pictures to be taken of President Harding before his death. The picture was taken by Rensien Yin, of Shanghai, and was snapped as the late American president was touring Vancouver in an automobile upon his return from Alaska. Mr. Yin was sailing for Shanghai on a Canadian Pacific Steamships liner which departed from Vancouver on July 26, the same day President Harding arrived in Vancouver on the U. S. transport *Henderson*. Since President Harding departed at once for San Francisco, the above is probably one of the last pictures to be taken of him before his fatal illness. Mr. Yin who took the picture is connected with the Great China Cotton Manufacturing Company.

United States Foreign Trade

Note:—All figures are in U. S. Gold Dollars

The foreign trade of the United States in the 9 years since the beginning of the war is three-fourths as much as in the 125 years preceding the war. Statements compiled by the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York show that the foreign trade of the United States in the 9 years from the close of the fiscal year 1914 to the end of the fiscal year 1923 was $77,000,000,000, against $109,000,000,000 in the 125 years from the adoption of the Constitution to the end of 1914. Imports in the 9 years since the beginning of the war to the end of the fiscal year 1923 are $28,000,000,000 against $50,000,000,000 in the 125 years preceding the war, and exports since 1914 are $49,000,000,000 against $59,000,000,000 in the pre-war period. The excess of exports over imports in the 9 years since the beginning of the war is $21,000,000,000, against an excess of but $9,000,000,000 in the 125 years prior to the war.

The fact that the excess of exports in the 9 years since the beginning of the war is more than double the export excess in the 125 years preceding the war is due, says the *Trade Record*, to the fact that our "favorable trade balance," as the excess of exports is sometimes called, only began in the closing quarter of the nineteenth century when the producing and exporting power of the Mississippi Valley was developed by the extension of plentiful transportation facilities of that area. Prior to 1875 imports usually exceeded exports, but with the increase in transportation facilities and development of production in the interior of the country exports began in 1876 to exceed imports and have so continued to the present time. In the 86 years from 1789 to the end of 1875 there where only 16 occasions in which exports equalled or exceeded imports. In the 48 years since 1875 there have been but three occasions in which exports failed to exceed imports. In 1876 the excess of exports was $80,000,000, in 1880 $168,000,000, in 1900 $544,000,000, in 1914 $471,000,000, jumping, with the big demands of the war to over $1,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1915, 2½ billion dollars in 1917, and a little over 4 billions in the fiscal year 1919. With the fall off in world demand for our natural products, our exports dropped from the high record mark of $8,018,986,000 in the fiscal year 1920 to $3,771,182,000 in the fiscal year 1922, but advanced about $200,000,000 in the fiscal year 1923, making the total exports of the fiscal year just ended $3,965,967,000, or 50% greater than the highest pre-war year, 1913. The excess of exports in 1921 was $2,862,000,000, in 1922 $1,163,000,000 and in 1923, owing to unusually large imports, was but $176,965,000.

Imports since the close of the war have shown a much less percentage of fall than did exports, by reason of the demands of our manufacturers for foreign manufacturing material, and the total imports for 1923 are $3,789,000,000, against $5,238,000,000 in the high record year 1920, and are more than double the imports of any pre-war year. Imports of raw material for use in manufacturing in the fiscal year 1923 are in round terms $1,500,000,000 against $635,000,000 in 1913, or 2½ times as much in 1923 as in the highest pre-war year.

Meantime the exports of manufactures have made a similar growth, the total exports of finished manufactures in the fiscal year 1923 standing at approximately $1,400,000,000 against $776,000,000 in the highest pre-war year.

Our foreign trade in the fiscal year 1923 exceeds that of 1922 by more than a billion dollars and is nearly double that of the year preceding the war.

Pung Wo Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

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This notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to subscribe for shares.

Dated August 16, 1923.

25-630

Who's Who in China

Mr. Chang Ying-hua
張英華字月笠

Mr. Chang Ying-hua was born at Hengshui Hsien, Chihli Province, in 1886. He received his middle school education in the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College. Later he went to England and studied in Manchester. He began his official career upon his return to China.

In the first few years of the Republic, Mr. Chang served for a time as Consolation-Commissioner to the Three Eastern Provinces. Later after his return to Peking he became a professor of the Kuo Ming University. In 1818 Mr. Chang was appointed Inspector of the Chuannan District (at Tzeliuching) of the Salt Administration. In December that year he received the Fourth Order of Chiaho.

In January 1919 Mr. Chang was ordered to act for the Salt Commissioner of Szechuan and later was appointed to that position which he held for over two years. In January 1921 Mr. Chang received the Second Order of Chiaho. In August of the same year he was transferred to be Salt Commissioner of Hotung (Shansi). This new position he held until January 1922 when he was appointed Financial Commissioner of Kansu. In June 1922 Mr. Chang was appointed Superintendent of the Soochow Customs. In August he was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance, and also as Chief of the Salt Revenue Administration and Inspector General of the Salt Inspectorate. In September he was transferred to become President of the Commission for the Study of China's Finance.

In March 1923 Mr. Chang was awarded the First Order of Wenfu. In the same month he was appointed Director-General of the Currency Administration. In May 1923 he was appointed Acting Minister of Finance which position he held until July 10th, 1923.

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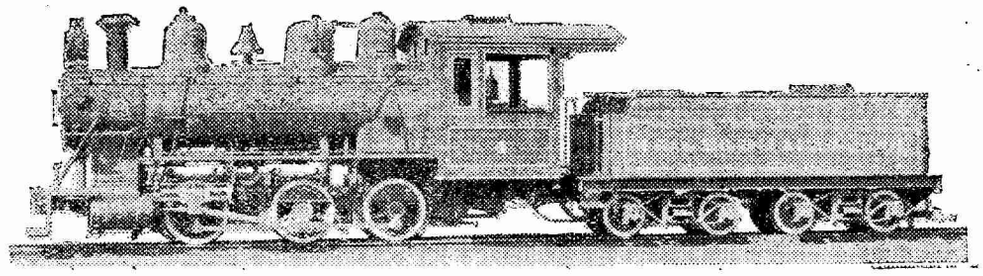

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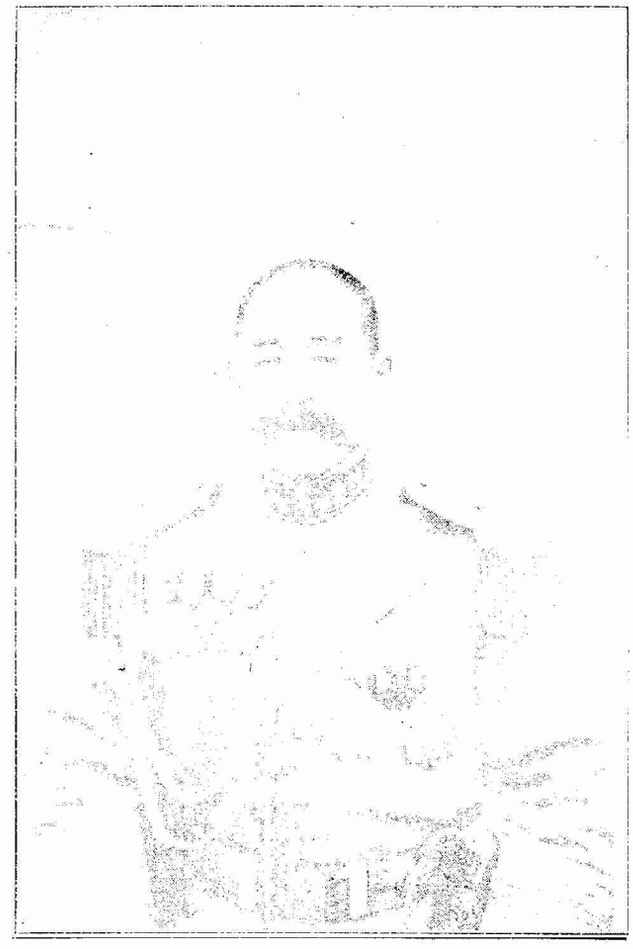

General Chang Fu-lai

張福來字子恆

General Chang Fu-lai was born at Chiaohe Hsien, Chihli Province in 1871. He received a military education from a Military Academy in North China and started upon his military career as a common soldier. He has been in Marshal Tsao Kun's camp for more than thirty years during which period he has been promoted through various ranks on account of the bravery and efficiency showed in actual engagements in the field.

His name was not very well known until November 1917 when he was appointed Commander of the Sixth Brigade of the Third Division of the National Army, the Commander of the Fifth Brigade at that time being General Wu Pei-fu. At that time his military rank was Major General.

In October 1919 General Chang received the Fourth Class Paokuang Chiaho Decoration. A year later he received the Second Class Chiaho Decoration. About the same time he was appointed the Commander of the Twenty-Fourth Division. In October 1921 General Chang was made a Lieutenant General. In July 1922 he was awarded the Chiangchun with an honorable title of the two words "Chin Wei."

In October 1922 General Chang was appointed Commissioner for Military Affairs in Honan Province to succeed former Tuchun General Feng Yu-hsiang who had been promoted to be the All China High Military Inspector following the abolition of the Tuchunship in Honan. General Chang is still commanding the Twenty-Fourth Division.

In November 1922 General Chang received from the Peking Government the Fourth Order of Merit and about the same time was decorated with the First Class Wenfu Order. In April 1923 General Chang was given the brevet rank of full General.

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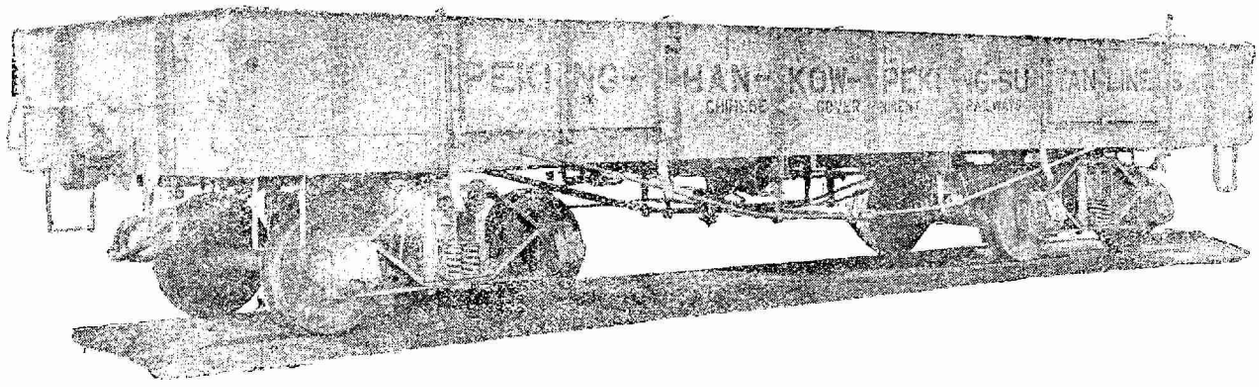

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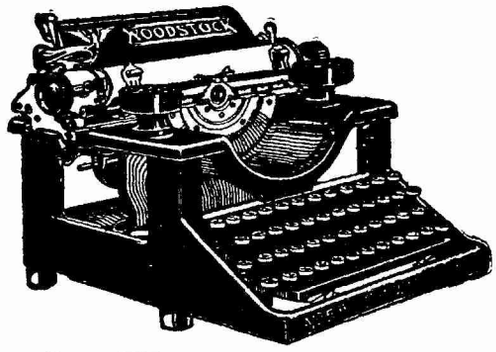

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Men and Events

Announcement is made of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ren at the Victoria Nursing Home on August 17.

Commander G. D. Musso, the Italian attorney, sailed for the United States last Saturday on the *President Wilson* en route to Italy.

Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attache, and Mrs. Arnold, have gone to Chalantun in Northern Manchuria for a month's vacation.

Dr. E. S. Little, Australian Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, has been notified that the local office will be discontinued after October 18.

Lieut-Commander Roy Nielson, who has been in command of the *U. S. S. Monocacy* up river for the last year passed through Shanghai en route to the United States for duty.

After Sept. 1 the offices of the Canadian Pacific Steamships will be situated at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's new building. The passenger office will occupy the ground floor and the freight offices the first. The entrance is on the north corner, next to the Customs House.

Miss Marjorie Martin of Brooklyn, N. Y., became the bride of Mr. Paul E. Van Camp of Peking in Tokio on August 11. They will make their future home in Peking. Mr. Van Camp is architect and construction engineer for the North China conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. A. H. Sly, H. M. Consul-General at Chinkiang, died very suddenly on August 20, it is believed by his own hand. The deceased was 39 years of age and had been in the consular service since 1905. He was held in high esteem by his colleagues in the service and a large circle of friends.

Prof. C. L. Boynton, principal of the American School of Shanghai received word this week of the death of his father. Cyrus Clark Boynton, president of the Fidelity Savings and Loan Association of Los Angeles, Cal. He was 80 years of age and is survived by his widow, four sons and a daughter

P. O. Hanson, and Mrs. Hanson arrived in Shanghai last week to resume their work as missionaries at Taiyuanfu, Shantung Province. They have been in America at their home at Iola, Kansas, for the last four years. Their two children are now enrolled as students at the University of Kansas.

Mr. Sidney A. Moss and Mr. R. S. Haskell, of the law firm of Haskell and Moss, have been appointed legal advisors to the Commission for Overseas Chinese Affairs. The appointment was made by His Excellency Yang Tcheng, High Commissioner for Overseas Chinese Affairs and formerly Commissioner for Foreign Affairs here.

A new Chinese department store similar to those now operated by Wing On and Sincere is being organized. The promoters are Messrs. Lau Sik Ki, formerly of Sincere, Kan Chiu Nam of Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Hu Yao Ting and Wai Luk Chune. The capital will be 3 million dollars, and the store will be erected in the vicinity of Nanking and Chekiang Roads.

G. M. Missemer, well known journalist of Shanghai, who departed for America with his son early this month, writes from Saigon that American automobiles pay an entry duty of 140 percent based, not on the invoice price, but on the valuation of the Customs there. Despite the fact that French autos are admitted duty free, writes Mr. Missemer, Fords and Overlands are to be seen.

The following Consular changes in the Far East are officially announced by the State Department at Washington:—Mr. Flavius J. Chapman, of Virginia, has been transferred from Harbin to Hankow to serve as Vice-consul and interpreter; Mr. Dillard B. Lasseter has been ordered from Hankow to Washington on departmental work; Mr. William J. McCafferty, Consul at Hongkong, has been detailed to act in Amoy temporarily in place of Mr. A. E. Carleton, who is on home leave.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has sent a letter to Admiral W. W. Phelps, commander of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol, complimenting him upon his prompt and efficient action in rendering assistance to the American steamer *Allie Dollar* when the officers of that ship were attacked by a force of Chinese soldiers under the command of Colonel Liu Siang-ting on July 31. Col. Liu came aboard the ship to obtain passenger accommodations and got into a dispute with another Chinese official over his stateroom. In the fight that ensued Liu ordered his soldiers to fire and as a result Captain Tornroth, his wife and Mrs. and Miss Windham, wife and daughter of the agent of the Dollar Company at Ichang, were seriously wounded.

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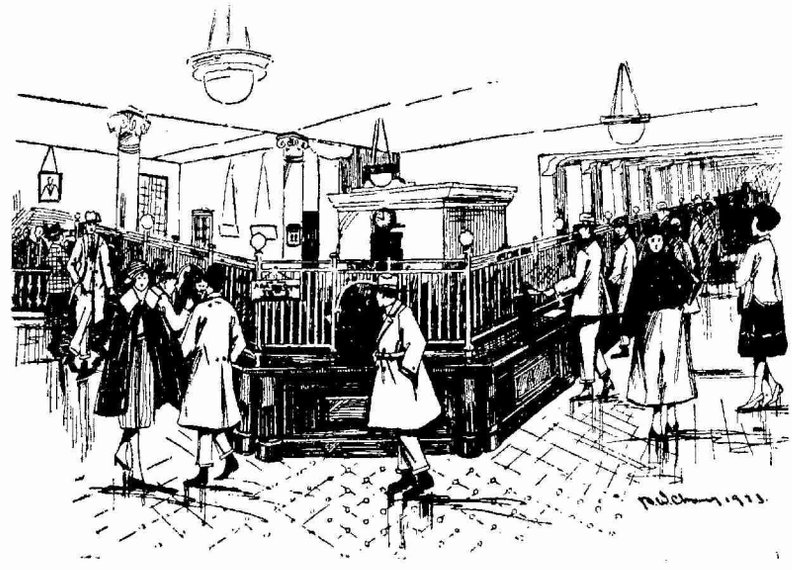

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Yunnanese Troops Now Styled Usurpers at Canton

BY HIN WONG

THE Yunnanese troops in Canton, coming here last January on the invitation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen during his struggle with Chen Chiung-ming for domination of this southern province, have now become usurpers, something not unexpected by thinking Cantonese ever since the intention of Sun Yat-sen became known. The Yunnanese have failed to comply with the order of the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun, to surrender all revenue offices, including the Canton-Samshui Railroad. Moreover, they have invaded the richest and largest districts outside of Canton City. The first of April saw the occupation of the Heungshan and Shuntak districts by detachments of the Yunnanese Army. Jue Chock-man, thirty years a follower of Dr. Sun and one time director-general of the Kwangtung Arsenal, has been deposed of the magistracy of Heungshan, the native district of Dr. Sun himself, Tang Shao-yi, and other prominent Cantonese leaders.

Fearing that the Yunnanese will soon completely dominate the military situation and in consequence the political condition in Kwangtung, many Cantonese commanders, not so much as an act of insubordination as a desire to preserve at least some influence within the government, are hesitating to surrender their footholds to their nominal and beloved chief, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The military headquarters of the Cantonese Army in Kongmoon has up to the middle of August refused to be disbanded. It is most regrettable that so far none of Dr. Sun's generals have achieved any military success worthy of record. General Hsu Chung-chi's effort to capture Waichow and thus bring the East River section of Kwangtung under Kuomintang influence has not yet been a success.

The presence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton and his long recognized patriotism and sincerity for the welfare of his fellow provincials are saving Kwangtung from complete anarchy. In spite of the lawlessness of the non-Cantonese element for which he must be held responsible, the people are still hopeful that his more enlightened and less selfish followers will come to his aid. The more thinking Cantonese are not unaware of the fact that, had the government of South China been in a healthier and more peaceful condition within itself, Dr. Sun's voice would now be a commanding factor in this country.

The Cantonese have been forced to contribute much towards the support of the Yunnanese in Kwangtung and are still doing so out of respect to the wish of their leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, while not being ignorant of the fact that the income of the Yunnanese forces from commandeered revenue and gambling and opium protection is amply sufficient to upkeep an army many times its size. The Cantonese have tolerated without much protest the confiscation of their temples, the imposing of war taxes, and the drafting of men and women for military transportation in order to enable Dr. Sun and his party to have a territory for a new experiment in a new system of government. In Canton alone, more than $6,000,000 has gone into the war chest of Dr. Sun from several sources, principally the sale of the people's temples and the contribution of two month's rent collected from the landlords.

The attempt of the Yunnanese militarists in Canton City to legalize gambling of all sorts and opium traffic is being strongly opposed, however. So far these evils have been only tolerated and the income, while large, has gone only to the pockets of the commanding officers as squeeze. Legalization of these evils will enable all officers to have a hand on the pie and thus eliminate the term of "fat" or "lean" territory when coming to the assignment of military stations. To the credit of the General Headquarters of the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun's regular followers have never recognized gambling, opium, and other evils in Canton City proper as a legal source of income. In many districts, however, even Dr. Sun's own generals have resorted to gambling, mostly "Fantan," as a source of revenue.

The attack on Waichow by the forces of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was suspended early August on account of floods along

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the East River district in Kwangtung. Factional fighting, however, took place at Heungshan, Shuntak, Loting, and some districts in Luichow. In all these struggles there was no important issue involved, consisting merely of one commander trying to oust the other in order to occupy a place for revenue more than anything else.

Wuchow, a Kwangsi port up the West River in the Canton Delta, is now in the hands of the Cantonese Army siding with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Kwangsi commander, General Fung Fo-cho, who surrendered to the Cantonese Army recently upon the mediation of an American naval commander whose gunboat was there protecting foreign interest, has been later taken prisoner under unusual circumstances. Foreign comments on this action have not been favorable to the Cantonese authorities in Wuchow.

Some of the remnants of the Kwangsi Army under Shen Hung-ying whose present presence in Kiangsi is not desired after their defeat in the northern section of Kwangtung have been again troubling the border towns of North Kwangtung lately around Namyung. It is believed here that the combined forces of Wu Pei-fu and Shen Hung-ying will never be able to reinvade Kwangtung for a third time within this year after their two disastrous defeats this summer, as the village and town guards of the Cantonese people alone will be able to repulse further attack, not mentioning the occupation still of many Yunnanese troops along the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, by which the enemy has attempted to enter the capital of this province.

Some of the followers of Chen Chiung-ming are still exercising authority, civil and military, in Kiungchow, the island of Hainan, south of Kwangtung. It is the intention of Dr. Sun to regain control of the island by appointing General Wei Pong-ping, a well-known Cantonese official, as the high commissioner of industry to that region. So far General Wei has hesitated in accepting the post, and the inhabitants there are divided on the wisdom of such an appointment before the complete re-unification of Kwangtung.

The national convention of Chinese students, with delegates from eighteen provinces, began its session in Canton on August 15, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen was one of the speakers. Dr. Sun urged the students to refrain from mixing in foreign affairs and domestic politics, suggesting that the young men of China should join the revolution to remove all corrupt officials from the government service. Dr. Sun charged that maladministration was the root of the present political disturbance in China.

Canton will inaugurate several new taxes, including a business tax which requires all persons and firms in certain occupations and trades to take out licenses. Eleven inspectors have been at work in Canton City since August 1 to make out a list of tax-payers. When asked why the government should insist in ignoring the constitution by imposing new taxes without the consent of the people's legislature, one high official replied that, under the present military regime, legislative action is unnecessary. Canton is under military government, he says. Other taxes to be enforced will be a land tax and a sanitary tax to be collected by the Municipality. The business tax, for the time being, is being collected by the provincial government.

The Secretary of Finance of the General Headquarters in Canton, Yeh Kung-cho, has drawn up several schemes to rehabilitate Kwangtung provincial finance. They include the redemption under certain conditions of the present depreciating paper currency, the issue of government mint bonds to be secured by its future income, and the establishment of a government bank. One of the features in all these is a desire on the part of Mr. Yeh to procure the advice and co-operation of the leading citizens of the community.

Canton, August 20, 1923.

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Fong F. Sec	Chang Tai Yen	David Yui	Sun Yat Sen
P. W. Kuo	Wellington Koo	W. W. Yen	C. C. Nieh
Li Ming	Wang Chung-hui	C. T. Wang	Hwang Fu
K. P. Chen	Sung Han-chang	Liang Shih-yi	Kan Yu-we
Che Shih-yuan	Lu Yung-hsiang	Tsao Kun	Wu Pei-fu

These twenty-eight names represent individuals who are fairly well known, but outside of their names what do you know about them—about their educations—official life—present addresses—age—and so on. The next edition of

Who's Who in China

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News from North China

It was rumored at the beginning of this week that Marshal Tsao Kun was to come to Peking to supervise an emergency election of president. There was considerable alarm but the authorities were successful in arresting the spread of rumors by taking drastic measures.

The tennis clubs in Tientsin have arranged for an Inter-club tennis tournament, the matches of which have already been started and will last about a month. The participating clubs are the Tientsin Lawn Tennis Club, the American Club, the Y. M. C. A. Club and the Racquet Club.

A number of members of Parliament who went to Tientsin and Shanghai some time ago, are gradually coming back to Peking, although they still hesitate to attend the Parliament meetings. A quorum is still impossible at present. Many of the members are opposing Mr. Wu Chin-lien, the speaker of Senate.

A memorial service to President Harding was held in the Union Church, Tientsin, August 11. The service was conducted by Chaplain Orville E. Fisher of the 15th Infantry of the United States. Similar services were also held in Tientsin and Peking by Chinese communities who felt the great loss of a friend to China in President Warren G. Harding.

A number of Americans, who are East China residents are spending August in Peking including Mrs. F. R. Graves and Miss Lucy Graves from Tsingtao, Miss F. C. Sullivan, Mr. P. B. Sullivan and Maurice E. Votaw of St John's University, Shanghai, and Miss F. C. Deahl from Nanking. They plan to leave for Shanghai August 28, stopping off at Tientsin and Taianfu.

After much delay and negotiation, Chang Hu has finally been appointed as the new Minister of Finance. The people, however, do not forget his past record and are fearing the worst. But, seeing that he has brought into Peking large sums of money with which he will pay the metropolitan troops for one month and the government officials for about half a month, he was welcomed by a small party of interested persons.

Several days ago, a man was caught in Loyang suspected of planning the assassination of Gen. Wu Pei-fu. As General Wu and several other officers were walking back to their Yamen after the usual review of the troops, a man jumped out from the bushes. He was immediately caught and a revolver taken away from him. The general was unharmed. No definite information as to the party who sent the would-be assassin has developed.

Following the presentation of a note relative to the Lincheng bandit outrage by the dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs at noon of August 11, special cabinet meetings have been held and several conferences have also been called in the Ministry in which representatives of other ministries also participated. A reply to the Diplomatic Corps is in process of drafting and will be ready in about a week's time.

The new Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, presented a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs urging effective methods of stopping the present anti-Japanese movement and demanding that the Japanese in Changsha should be adequately protected from molestation by Chinese. It is said that the Ministry may consider taking up again the question of cancelling the Twenty-one Demands which are supposed to be the ultimate cause of the ill feeling against the Japanese in China.

There was much talk during the week about the possible reconciliation of the Chihli and Fengtien parties and it is also reported that there might be a split between Marshal Tsao Kun and Gen. Wu Pei-fu, if the reunion of the Chihli and Fengtien factions should come about. The dismissal of Gen. Yen Chi-tang, Commander of the 20th Division of the Chihli troops and one of Marshal Tsao's right-hand men, by Gen. Wu Pei-fu also contributed to these rumors, but so far, it is considered rather premature to give any credit to these reports.

A movement is on foot to organize independent courts for the Metropolitan District as a special area. Hitherto all legal cases in the districts outside Peking are tried by the Peking courts. Now, Gen. Liu Meng-keng, Metropolitan Magistrate, has ordered that a special bureau be set up to prepare for the establishment of the new Metropolitan Courts. Much ill feeling and dispute have arisen between General Liu and the Peking Courts and the Ministry of Justice is trying to affect some solution of the problem.

A terrific storm with violent gale and rainfall struck Peitaiho last Saturday causing much destruction. The most affected spot was Rocky Point where more than thirty houses were unroofed and many others damaged. Many

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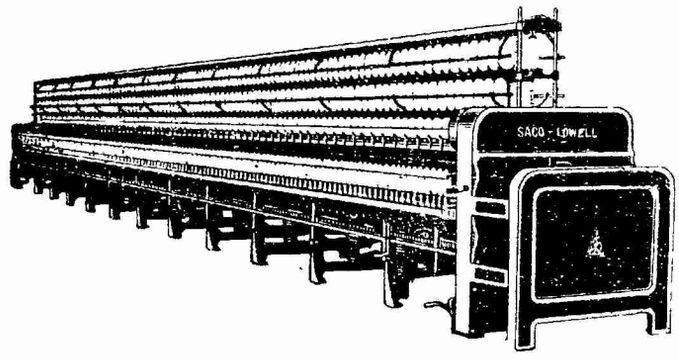

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persons suffered injuries but so far there have been no deaths. Similar storms also occurred in many other localities including Peking, Tientsin and Paotingfu. Part of the Peking-Hankow line has been endangered by floods. It has been reported that several other provinces are also suffering from excessive rain.

Following the depreciation of the subsidiary silver coins here, the value of the copper notes as issued by the Market Value Stabilization Bureau of the Ministry of Finance suddenly dropped to 20 or 30 percent during the middle of the week. There was a run upon the Bureau which was forced to limit the cash payment to 100 coppers per holder of these notes and during a clash of the crowd, an old man was killed. The ministry has, however, succeeded in tiding over the crisis by making several loans from local banks to the amount of $500,000 to resume full cash payment.

P. Y. C.

Peking, August 20.

News from Central China

Monseigneur Chouvellon, Apostolic Vicar of Szechuen, has received from the French government the order of Knight of the Legion d'Honneur. The information was contained in an official decree recently received from Paris.

Three bandits have been arrested on the Canton-Hankow Railway, and are now held by the Wuchang court for trial. It is said that a band of brigands attempted to attack Chiaolichiao station but their efforts were frustrated by the railway police.

The native press report that the newly appointed magistrate at Yunyang, near Anlu up the Han river was nearly captured by bandits while proceeding to his post. An old gunboat arrived just in time to get him released. Several bandits are reported to have been shot.

In order to reimburse themselves for the loans given the government the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is levying one month's tax on every house in the Chinese city. The Ex-German concession is to be included in the area. The collection is to commence on August 26.

In order to meet urgent military expenditures Hunan provincial authorities will shortly float an issue of notes of $1, $5 and $10 denominations. The measure has been proposed by Governor Chao Heng-ti and is reported to have been endorsed by the Provincial Assembly.

The Hankow Branch of the National Road Building Association has been in process of organization during the past three weeks. At a recent meeting 21 members of the gentry were nominated as a Committee to take charge of the good-roads movement in the Hankow district.

About two thousand troops have arrived in Hankow from the north all of them being in civilian clothes. They are said to belong to General Sun Chuan-fang, and it is believed that they came to Hankow with the intention of proceeding to Hunan or Szechuen to assist the northern generals.

Besides the cigarette tax, official proclamation of which was issued by the authorities on Thursday, the provincial government is now proposing another new tax. This is to be on all toilet goods. It is said that a large number of Chinese merchants have applied for the right to levy these dues.

Shih Li-pun who was sent to Changsha to investigate the recent Japanese incident has reported to Peking that the affair may easily be settled by negotiation. The Waichiapu it is said is going to follow this advice and will shortly approach the Japanese Minister for a settlement.

Wuchang troops may be shortly despatched to occupy Yochow to replace Changsha troops which are leaving on account of the military situation in southwestern Hunan. The merchants of Yochow have been asked by the Changsha governor to contribute $20,000 for the campaign against General Tan Yen-kai.

Captain Ariel Varges of the International News-reel Corporation, is now visiting in Hankow from north China to obtain interesting photos from the Yangtze Valley. He has recently taken several pictures of leading military commanders during his interviews with them. He interviewed Wu Pei-fu at Loyang.

The Hunan Provincial Assembly has retaliated against Tan Yen-kai who recently declared the Provincial constitution as cancelled, by broad-casting a telegram denouncing Tan as an enemy of self government and a suppressor of the constitution. It is added that they have requested Chao Heng-ti to lead his troops against Tan.

General Wu Pei-fu has requested the government to allot the salt revenue of Tzeliuching in Szechuen to his troops

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there, since the Szechuenese commander has been enjoying that privilege for a long time. If the Inspectorate is not authorised to do so, General Wu fears that he will have to let his men there seize the salt fund for their own use.

Still another district in Hupeh has been devastated by floods, this time it is not through a dyke breaking but on account of heavy rains. As the affected country is the Hwangmei hsien opposite Kiukiang the flood is probably the result of the recent typhoon rain. The district city is reported to be half under water and there has been a considerable loss of life.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has informed the Japanese Consulate-general here that he is issuing a proclamation prohibiting the boycott and that in future he will take steps to have the movement stopped. According to the native press yesterday the first steps have been taken by prohibiting the Boycott Association from searching goods along the Wuchang front.

The districts in Honan which are reported to be inundated are Szeshui, Kunghsien, Kwanyintang, Hsihwah, Siangcheng Paofeng and Loyang. A story is in circulation that Gen. Wu Pei-fu while inspecting the flooded area narrowly escaped drowning. They were caught during the night but the party managed to get to high ground only just in time and had to remain until daylight when a rescue party arrived.

A letter received in Hankow states that there is no further word regarding Father Melotto who has been held by bandits for three months. The troops, however, are reported to be chasing the bandits toward the north which will likely result in the band returning to Hupeh. It is quite likely that the Hankow Foreign Residents Association Committee will take a hand in this matter if something is not done soon.

A Canadian Methodist missionary, writing from Foochow, Szechuen, said: "For a distance over fifty miles within the boundary of this *hsien* it is a rare sight to see anyone doing anything else except gathering opium. In the markets I saw raw opium everywhere and there seemed little else to occupy the men's time or conversation. At least two thirds of the land was given over to the cultivation of the poppy."

The commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hankow is understood to have recommended to Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan that until circumstances improve, foreigners should be advised not to travel in the bandit-ridden districts along the Hupeh-Honan border such as Yingshan, Suihsien, Kingshan, Siangyang and Kwanghua. It is further suggested that the issue of passports for these districts should be restricted for the time being.

Labor leaders who caused trouble on the Peking-Hankow Railway at the beginning of the year but who left the Kilometre Ten shooting scene, have made their reappearance. During the absence of the agitators there was no trouble but now there is evidence of further disturbance. The British Cigarette Company's factory here has received a demand that the works shut down for a fortnight's holiday. In reply the workers were told the maximum period which could be given would be five days and if this was not acceptable there would be no holiday. As the offer has not been accepted future developments are expected.

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Admiral W. W. Phelps arrived in Hankow last Friday bringing with him Adjutant Liu Siang-ting, the official who caused the disturbance resulting in firing on the steamer *Alice Dollar* resulting in three American women receiving severe injuries. Liu was turned over to Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Wuchang with the request that he be severely dealt with. He will be tried by Court Martial in Wuchang, and after he has been examined and the facts ascertained sentence will be rendered next Monday. Adjutant Liu belongs to the staff of General Chao Yung-hwa, whose troops are now patrolling the Upper Yangtze. Tuchun Hsiao has been ordered by Wu Pei-fu to inflict the heaviest possible penalty on Liu so as to make a public example of the case.

The town of Tsaoshih about seventy li above Hankow in the Szechuen-Hankow Railway zone was looted and burned by bandits at 2 a. m. last Thursday. About two hundred Chinese have been captured, while two thirds of the town was burned including the mission establishment of the London Mission and the Catholic St. Columban Mission. Dr. Patterson's house was burned, while Fathers Ward and McHugh narrowly escaped capture. The bandits are holding two hundred captives for a ransom of $80,000. There are no troops at Tsaoshih at the moment, and the people there are leaving for fear of further outrages. Troops at Teianfu have been ordered by the Tuchun to proceed to the scene at once, but have not yet arrived. There were foreigners in the London Mission at the time of attack, but Dr. Patterson is coming down from Kuling to investigate the damage. The Szechuen Hankow Railway station there was not damaged.

P. S. J.

Hankow, August 19, 1923.

Policing and Financial Control of the Chinese Railways

According to an article in the North-China Daily News for August 21, the special committee of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking has drafted the following tentative proposal regarding the railway situation in China as a result of the Lincheng Outrage:

(1) A railway defence administrative bureau shall be established by the Ministry of Communications with a foreign officer as its chief, and police authority over all national railways throughout the country should be accorded to the new bureau.

(2) Railway defence offices shall be established for all Chinese railways and the offices shall be managed by foreign officers.

(3) Railway standing guards belonging to the Railway Defence Administrative Bureau shall be organized, and these guards shall be stationed on all Chinese railways.

(4) In order to guarantee the expenses of the railway standing guards, foreign accountants and superintendents of railway affairs shall be appointed.

Massachusetts

For the first two centuries of American life the admitted leader among the colonies and the political entities that later comprised the United States, Massachusetts, with the accession of one of her sons to the Presidency, once more can lay claim to being the first among equals. The speaker of the house of representatives, Frederick H. Gillett, the senior member of the senate, Henry Cabot Lodge, and the secretary of war, John W. Weeks, likewise come from the Bay State. Apparently the star of Massachusetts's destiny has not yet reached its zenith. *From the Philippines Free Press.*

Nation-Wide Movement for Eliminating Illiteracy

Realizing that intelligent citizenship is essential to democracy, the leading educators including Huang Yen-Pei, Yuan Hsi-Tao, Kuo Ping-Wen, Madam Hsiung Hsi-ling, Tao Tchi-Hsin and others met in Shanghai in June and formed a Provisional Committee for the purpose of initiating a National Association of Popular Education. Madam Hsiung was elected as chairman, Mr. James Yen and Mr. Tao Tchi-Hsin as secretaries of the Committee. Since then the Committee has been active in editing readers, preparing supplementary materials of instruction and conducting experiments in Nanking City.

In cooperation with the National Association for the Advancement of Education, the Committee has invited two delegates from every province and special districts to meet at Tsing Hua College, in connection with the Second Annual Conference of C. N. A. A. E. Three sessions of the Conference will be devoted to the discussion of ways and means for the elimination of illiteracy.

Experimental classes with lantern slides and charts are to be conducted at Tsing Hua College, Peking Teachers' College for Women, the Model Public Lecture Institute, and the Peking Fifth Public Lecture Institute.

The headquarters of the Committee is now temporally located at the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education.

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, August 15, to Wednesday, August 22).

A furious typhoon struck Hongkong on the morning of the 18th sinking several ships, damaging others and a great deal of property ashore, and bringing death to a still unknown number of people. The s.s. *Loongsang*, of 1,700 tons was lost with four or five of the crew; and several smaller craft are missing. Collisions between large steamers, sent adrift by the wind, were narrowly averted. The typhoon reached a velocity of 130 miles.

Chang Hu New Finance Minister

On the 16th Chang Hu, who has been finance minister in previous years, reached Peking to take up the post again until October 10, when the term of Parliament comes to an end. The presence of a finance minister will relieve conditions to an extent, as he has made arrangement for raising enough money to pay the most pressing debts, salaries, troop expense, students in Japan, expenses of the Sino-Russian negotiations, etc. It is believed that the new minister will make some attempt to economize in administrative expenditures by reducing some of the useless staff now on the payroll. Chang Hu has agreed to raise $300.000 for the completion of the Shanghai mint.

Still No Active President

While Li Yuan-hung still claims to be president of China, he has done nothing towards inforcing his claim. He has recently arranged the investment of his $3,000,000 fortune, making adequate provision for his family, and it is possible that he has some political scheme afoot.

It is reported that Marshal Tsao Kun has formed an alliance with General Chang Tso-lin, whereby the former will be president and Chang Tso-lin, vice-president. They would make Wu Pei-fu inspector general of Hupeh and Hunan, to which he would probably not agree, in which case he would have to fight Chang Tso-lin.

End of Parliament Nigh

However, there can be no presidential election with Parliament scattered about China. Tsao Kun is said to be holding out every inducement to the Parliamentarians in Shanghai to return to Peking in sufficient number to form a quorum. Only 396 members attended the Constitution Forming Conference in Peking on the 18th.

On the 16th, the Tientsin Preparatory Office for the Removal of Parliament to Shanghai closed, giving the 600 Parliamentarians their expenses to Shanghai. Only 453 of the number came. The Parliamentarians in Shanghai have announced that a session will be opened on September 1 in the Chung Hwa Vocational Educational Association, West Gate.

It is very doubtful if they have a quorum, because members are leaving about as fast as others arrive. They are travelling up and down the railroad, collecting money in Shanghai from authorities at Nanking and Hangchow and then racing up to the Tsao Kun crowd for more money.

The Parliamentarians in Shanghai are urging President Li, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and Sun Yat-sen to come to Shanghai, the latter to become commander-in-chief of the army and Tuan Chi-jui, premier. The plan is not thought to attract the leaders invited very much.

No Chekiang-Kiangsu Clash

Particularly since the Parliamentarians came to Shanghai, there has appeared to be trouble brewing between General Chi Shih-yuan of Kiangsu and General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang. The former is a sympathizer of Wu Pei-fu while the latter falls in with Sun Yat-sen. Other differences, such as possession of the arsenal at Kiangnan, have prevented the best of good feeling between the two provinces, and, with the troop movement which has been going on recently, there was much apprehension of fighting.

Different interests recently petitioned both sides that there be no trouble, with the result that the two generals have made a peace agreement, which would seem to dispel the chances of fighting around Shanghai for a while to come, at least.

Sino-Russian Conference

M. Karakhan, the new Russian envoy to the Far East, arrived in Mukden on the 18th. He was to confer two or three days with Chang Tso-lin and then proceed to Peking. Dr. Koo has stated that the Chinese government will be ready to confer with him, and a commission headed by Dr. C. T. Wang has been organized for some time. Dr. Wang threatened to resign during the week if $40,000 was not given the commission for expenses. With a finance minister hat exigency will unquestionably be met promptly.

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25-648

Eastern Railway Seizure

Foreigners in Manchuria are vigorously protesting the seizure of the land department of the Chinese Eastern Railways by Chang Tso-lin, and likewise the anti-Russian propaganda which the press is issuing to inflame the people. As yet no consular action has been taken, and the Chinese government at Peking can do nothing further than send a couple of delegates to Harbin to investigate since the Three Eastern provinces do not recognize Peking.

Wireless Station Functioning

Tests of the Shuangchiao wireless station, seven miles east of Peking, erected by the Mitsui Company under contract to the Chinese government signed in 1918, are reported successful, the station having communicated with Bordeaux in France. China is now connected with all parts of the world by radio for the first time. The plant cost between four and five million Mex.

Bandit Raid near Hankow

The most serious disturbance of the week occurred about 25 miles from Hankow at Tsaoshih when bandits burned the London Mission Hospital and other mission buildings around it, carrying off 200 Chinese captives. Two Irish priests escaped by disguising themselves. Several Chinese were killed during the skirmishing.

Admiral Phelps who kept Liu, the Chinese general responsible for the fracas aboard the *Alice Dollar* at Ichang during which three American women were wounded, for several days aboard the *Isabel* until he could be turned over to a responsible Chinese official, now demands that Liu be executed. What punishment the Chinese propose is not yet known.

D'Arcy Weatherbe, the British engineer captured by bandits several weeks ago, made his escape, it has been definitely confirmed at Peking.

Developments of Lincheng Note

No formal reply has yet been made by the Chinese government to the Note sent by the Diplomatic Corps regarding the damages for the Lincheng bandit raid of last May. The note was discussed at the Waichiaopu, and the various foreign ministers have been asked to confer with that body. The general tone of the Waichiaopu is (1) Acceptance of the demands for compensation; (2) dismissal of the named officials will be postponed for consideration with the local authorities; (3) the government will do her utmost to prevent a recurrence of such an outrage; (4) foreign supervision of the railway police and guards will not be acceded as an infringement of sovereignty.

Railway Guard Proposal

The special committee of the Diplomatic Corps working on the Lincheng demands was said to have modified its proposal as to railways guards. As the suggestions hitherto made that a foreigner be placed in command of the guards has not met with the approval of the Chinese, a new note was to suggest that a Chinese Director General be named with a Foreign Associate Director General, both having equal powers, and operating under the Ministry of Communications.

In addition to the foreign associate director general twenty lesser officers were to be nominated by China from a list of foreigners. The foreign officers would not command the guard units, in accordance with the Chinese objections, but were to instruct and inspect the guards on all railways.

Foreign auditors were also to be appointed to inspect the books and thus insure that the guards are paid in full and promptly so that there will be no chance of the guards turning bandits for nonpayment, as in the case of numerous soldiers in the country.

Under the system outlined in the note the railway guards were to be placed under a system practically identical with the present administration of the Salt Gabelle.

The nationality of the foreign officers was not discussed at the meeting, it was said, although it is known that Norway and Great Britain have favorite candidates for the job. It was expected that the twenty lesser officers and auditors would be chosen from among several nationalities.

It was learned that in the discussion accompanying the proposed note diplomats all expressed a desire to cooperate with China rather than use a bludgeon to force the country to agree. For that reason it is said the administration of the guards was to be under the Ministry of Communications so that a Chinese would be actually in command although the active work would be performed by a Chinese and foreigner on equal terms.

A second meeting of the Diplomatic Corps on August 20, however, is reported by the press to have adopted the proposal submitted by Great Britain for guarding the Chinese railways. This proposal would place foreigners in full charge of the defence and also foreign accountants and superintendents are to be appointed to guarantee expenses of the railway guards. It is a much more drastic demand.

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Boycott Waning

The anti-Japanese boycott seems to be on the wane. In Tientsin it was planned to end it by a social gathering of some 300 Japanese and Chinese merchants on the 20th. Inspection of goods has already been abandoned in that port. In Hankow, there is still agitation, but it has not been as serious as previously.

Reports from Canton seem to place Sun Yat-sen in most embarrassing circumstances. Yunnanese forces in Canton have defied Sun's son who is mayor of the city, and have restored licensed gambling and sale of opium. Due to Dr. Sun's inability to bring about peace and a semblance of stable finances in the South, he is fast losing those who have tried to support him.

Japan Foresees Cabinet Changes

The illness of the Premier, Admiral Baron Kato, it is believed, is serious enough to make his resignation probable, in which event there would be several Cabinet changes.

Disastrous tidal waves on the northwest coast of Korea recently swept away hundredsof houses and damaged shipping. Hundreds of lives have been lost. The latest unconfirmed reports state that there are over 1,000 dead.

Aguinaldo Threatened

Word comes from the Philippines that General Emilio Aguinaldo was threatened by ruffians in the employ of Senator Soriano of Cavite, where the general has his country home. He was assured special protection, and it is believed no harm will come to him.

Politicians are busy keeping alive the agitation started by the resignation of the Cabinet last month. Active campaigning is going on for the senatorship of the Fourth District and preparations are being made for the third independence mission to America.

Manuel Quezon has taken the lead in mud-slinging having scandalized Manila by cabling Washington that Mayor Rodriguez is an ex-convict. Rodriguez, a Democrata and opponent of Quezon, was recently appointed by Governor General Wood to take the place of Fernandez who headed the resignations last month intended to embarrass the chief executive. Apparently Rodriguez was convicted in 1901 by a military court of abducting a woman and also was an accomplice in the murder of an American army sergeant. At the time Rodriguez was 16 years old.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 15. Negotiations for resumption of diplomatic relations between United States and Mexico favorably terminated.——Irish leader De Valera arrested.——(delayed) British Admiralty gives contract for raising German war vessels sunk at Scapa Flow in 1919.——Pending Supreme Court decision, United States will suspend seizure of rum-runners outside three mile limit.——Firm attitude of Coolidge expected to avert what seemed inevitable coal strike in America.

August 16. President Coolidge's appointment of C. Bascom Slemp, for 14 years member of House from Virginia, as private secretary, is regarded tantamount to declaration Coolidge will be candidate in next election.——General strike organized by Communists in Germany has collapsed.

August 17. Court of International Justice decides *S. S. Wimbledon* case against Germany, fixing damages at 141,000 francs.——Naval Limitation and Four Power Treaty becomes effective, U. S. Navy department immediately releasing orders for scrapping 28 ships agreed upon.

August 19. Plan for evacuation of Constantinople is approved——London dock strike ended.——Italy and Yugo-Slavia agree on Fiume settlement.——Morrocans repulse Spanish troops.

August 20. Industrial Exhibition of the Alliance of Soviets opens at Moscow.——Poincare's speech at Charleville indicates France's readiness to reach understanding on European situation.

August 21. French reply to British note given.——Aerial flights begin from New York to San Francisco, in plan to carry mails from New York to Hawaii.——Germany and Vatican to sign treaty.——United States to appoint commissioners for conference on reparations plan.

New Books and Publications

Presidents and Politics

From McKinley to Harding by H. H. Kohlsaat. Charles Scribner's Sons: New York: 1923.

THE series of articles, which have been appearing in *The Saturday Evening Post* during the past year, relating the personal acquaintance of one of America's leading editors, H. H. Kohlsaat of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, with the presidents and leading politicians from McKinley to Harding, are now obtainable in book form, with a few added chapters.

Kohlsaat has been a prominent campaigner for the Republican Party, but he has refused all offices offered him except that of "Brutal friend," which he has cherished, and, it may be added, held with distinction since 1897.

Throughout the book the author writes with a large capital "I," probably very deservedly. Time and again, presidents apparently followed the opinion of Kohlsaat against their own. The author makes that very plain. Still, so interesting is the inside information of our presidents and politicians, that Kohlsaat's egotism is entirely submerged and probably justified by placing before the reader the unvarnished facts, as they occurred.

Kohlsaat has unquestionably brought to light for the first time many real explanations of political affairs which public opinion, in ignorance of the truth, greatly distorted at the time of their occurrence. The settlement of McKinley's debts prior to running for president, relations between Mark Hanna and Roosevelt, Taft and Roosevelt, and many others are made public with reprinted letters to substantiate the facts.

Kohlsaat has not attempted to write a pretty story—one such as before campaigns places prominent men on pedestals as demi-gods. He is rather harshly impartial and anything but flattering in many instances of men whom he evidently regarded very highly and who, in turn, esteemed him in equal measure. The author has probably left unpublished some things he knows about our great men of the last two decades, and they must be very personal and unbecoming, because the many things he has put into his book certainly justify him in his self-assumed office of "brutal friend."

The work takes its place amongst the many in these democratic days which bring popular public idols down to ground with both feet and raise them but shoulder high amongst their fellow beings. However, the truth of it, amply proven by the author, justifies the disappointment that one cannot but feel that men great in position are not as great in substance.

Well written, always to the point with scarcely a word of padding, the book cannot fail to charm any person remotely interested in popular government in America. One can begin reading at any point in the book with interest. Every chapter and anecdote amounts to a little story in itself which, on occasion, might consitute a point of diversion in a speech or newspaper column.

Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury in McKinley's cabinet, frequently mentioned in Kohlsaat's book, in the course of a letter to the author after reading the first of the series in the *Saturday Evening Post*, well states the value of Kohlsaat's recollections, as follows: "I congratulate you on the quality of your presentation. It is a decided contribution to the gathered facts which go to make up history." Mr. Gage's letter, characteristically, is published as the closing chapter of "From McKinley to Harding." It is Kohlsaat's final pat on his own back, but every reader will forgive him, having read to the last chapter.

R. B. L.

China College Song Book

Professor Elam J. Anderson of Shanghai College has collected and arranged 100 songs, popular in America, particularly in colleges, and also the college songs of China colleges, which have been printed in book form by the Commercial Press. Only the melody of the songs is given, but Professor Anderson is soliciting suggestions as to the demand for a similar song book arranged in four parts.

The Kaiser's Memoirs

Wilhelm II Emperor of Germany 1888-1918.

This book, written during four years of exile by the world's foremost exponent of empire and militarism, is the ex-Kaiser's personal review of his career as Emperor of Germany from the beginning of his reign to the end in November, 1918. Not only was it written by Wilhelm himself, but the English translation, in carefully typewritten form, was submitted to him and read word for word—many of the pages of the manuscript showing his corrections, additions, and interlineations, written in English by his own hand.

The book contains detailed accounts of the writer's feeling about such important matters as the causes of the great war; the Versailles Treaty of Peace; America's early attitude coupled with the charge of a secret agreement in 1897 with England and France; his reasons for signing the famous Kruger dispatch; the German policy in China and in the Near East; and domestic questions in Germany before and during the war concluding with a forecast of Germany's future as he sees it.

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 22nd, 1923.

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver at 31d. is $\frac{1}{16}$d. lower than last week. The quotation for delivery two months forward is 30 $\frac{15}{16}$d.

Our official rate for T/T on London remains at 3/0$\frac{1}{2}$d. Our local Gold Dealers have continued selling Gold T/T.:—during the last few days selling mostly Francs and Gold Dollars. Against these operations there has been a fair demand for Sterling and Gold $ T. T. and $\frac{1}{4}$d. to $\frac{3}{8}$d. over official rates has been offering for August—with $\frac{1}{16}$d. per month down forward. Exports remain in a stagnant condition, and without the cover provided by the speculators our market would probably have weakened considerably. At the close a weaker tendency is apparent. Our stocks of silver are increasing, and with the silver due to arrive should approximate last year's stock.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 25,983,000 an increase of Tls. 1,056,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 37,820,000 an increase of $ 1,560,000.
Estimated value Tls. 53,213,000 as against Tls. 65,416,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for July	Thursday Aug. 16	Friday Aug. 17	Saturday Aug. 18	Monday Aug. 20	Tuesday Aug. 21	Wednes. Aug. 22
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3 0.312	3/0$\frac{1}{2}$	3/0$\frac{1}{2}$	3/0$\frac{1}{2}$	3/0$\frac{1}{2}$	3/0$\frac{1}{2}$	3/0$\frac{1}{2}$
D/Dits. ,,	—	3/0$\frac{5}{8}$	3/0$\frac{5}{8}$	3/0$\frac{5}{8}$	3/0$\frac{5}{8}$	3/0$\frac{5}{8}$	3/0$\frac{5}{8}$
4m/s ,,	—	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$
T/T India	224.604	226$\frac{3}{4}$	226$\frac{3}{4}$	227$\frac{1}{4}$	227$\frac{1}{4}$	227$\frac{1}{4}$	228
T/T France	1,178.125	1275	1255	1255	1255	1245	1220
T/T N. Y.	69.406	69$\frac{1}{2}$	69$\frac{1}{2}$	69$\frac{1}{2}$	69$\frac{1}{4}$	69$\frac{1}{2}$	69$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T H'kong	74.542	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{3}{4}$
T/T Japan	70.594	70$\frac{1}{2}$	70$\frac{1}{2}$	70$\frac{1}{2}$	70$\frac{3}{4}$	70$\frac{3}{4}$	70$\frac{3}{4}$
T/T Batavia	181.125	182$\frac{1}{2}$	182$\frac{1}{2}$	182$\frac{1}{2}$	182$\frac{1}{2}$	181$\frac{3}{4}$	181$\frac{3}{4}$
T/T Straits	77.073	77	77	77	77	77	77
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/1.750	3/1$\frac{1}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.250	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,228.125	1325 nom.	1305	1305	1305	1295	1270
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.052	72	72	72	71$\frac{3}{4}$	71$\frac{3}{4}$	71$\frac{3}{4}$
4m/s ,, Docs	—	72$\frac{1}{2}$	72$\frac{1}{2}$	72$\frac{1}{2}$	72$\frac{1}{4}$	72$\frac{1}{4}$	72$\frac{1}{4}$

†Based on Bid Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 21	Aug. 22
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Fence.	31 $\frac{1}{16}$	31 $\frac{1}{16}$	30 $\frac{15}{16}$	31	31 $\frac{1}{16}$	31
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 63$\frac{1}{4}$	G. $. 63$\frac{1}{8}$	G. $. 62$\frac{7}{8}$	G. $. 62$\frac{7}{8}$	G. $. 63	G. $. 62$\frac{1}{4}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 338^{00}	Tls. 339^{20}	Tls. 340^{40}	Tls. 339^{50}	Tls. 339^{40}	Tls. 339^{50}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.05	72.025	72.0625	72.0625	72.075	72.10
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2$\frac{1}{2}$%	2$\frac{1}{2}$%	1$\frac{1}{2}$%	1$\frac{1}{2}$%	1%	1$\frac{1}{2}$%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 80.15
Bank of France rate of discount	4$\frac{1}{2}$%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3$\frac{1}{8}$%	New York on London	T/T 455$\frac{1}{2}$
,, 4 ,,	3$\frac{3}{8}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3$\frac{1}{16}$
,, ,, 6 ,,	3$\frac{5}{8}$%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1$\frac{3}{8}$

Lamont Sees Hope in Dr. Yen's Finance Work

Returning from Paris, where the Council of the China Consortium met last May 28, Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Company, representing the American group, expressed satisfaction in the formation of the Financial Readjustment Commission by China with Dr. W. W. Yen at its head.

Mr. Lamont told press representatives that the salvation of China lay in the ability and sincerity of the Chinese in readjusting her own finances. Mr. Lamont reiterated that the policy of the Consortium was unchanged, and he foresaw little possibility of complications from attempts of E. Birch Crisp and Company of London to float Chinese loans.

At the meeting held in Paris May 28, discussion ensued on the proposed consolidation of China's unsecured obligations, and instructions were issued to the group representatives at Peking to examine, in consultation with the four Ministers of their respective governments, the existing floating debt of China, including all loans which are unsecured or of which the security seems likely to prove inadequate in the near future, with a view to formulating in due course a comprehensive scheme of debt consolidation.

The Council had next under consideration the general policy of the Consortium in China, a statement of which it was decided to publish in the form of a separate report which follows:

It has repeatedly been stated that interference with the domestic politics of China has no part in the program of the Consortium, that the reorganization of China's finances must come from China herself, and that the role of the Consortium is limited to an endeavor to assist the Chinese authorities, if requested to do so, in re-establishing economic and financial equilibrium.

We give the report herewith:

1. The Council of the Consortium, having under review recent telegrams from their representatives in Peking, as well as press messages and comments bearing on the present economic and political situation in China, consider that a general statement of the policy of the Consortium may be at this time of interest to the public.

2. The policy of the Consortium, namely the substitution of international co-operation for international competition in the economic and financial affairs of China, has been definitely affirmed and endorsed in a larger sense by China and the Powers in the Treaty signed at Washington on Feb. 6,1922.

3. The Treaty is in effect an undertaking by the Powers to respect the sovereign rights of China, to preserve her territorial integrity and to provide her with a free and unembarrassed opportunity to develop her economic resources and maintain for herself an effective and stable Government.

4. The Consortium is an appropriate instrument for giving effect to this policy. It is not designed as a permanent organization, but rather as a temporary bridge by which China may be assisted to pass in comparative safety through the difficult period of transition from an unsettled to a settled state of Government.

5. What has already been accomplished appears to justify the belief that the Consortium has been constructed on sound lines, and may reasonably be expected to fulfil the purpose for which it was designed with due regard to the natural susceptibilities of the Chinese on the one hand and the security of the foreign investor on the other.

6. It is popularly supposed, and occasionally asserted, that the main object of the financial groups composing the Consortium is to harvest undue profits reaped from loans forced upon China under the protection of their respective governments. This is not the case. On the contrary it has been by their consistently refraining from lending that their principal success has been achieved in encouraging the utilization of native saving before recourse is had to foreign capital, and in arresting the profligate expenditure which was heading the country straight for bankruptcy. It is not too much to say that the Consortium has helped to stimulate and foster a sane and independent public opinion in China, and, by putting a stop to the menace of financial penetration arising from indiscriminate and unproductive foreign borrowings, is helping to conserve the integrity of the country.

7. Much still remains to be done, and until their work has been accomplished the several groups of the Consortium are convinced that they would not be justified in having regard merely to their own convenience by resuming their freedom of independent action. They are reinforced in this conviction by the consideration that the Consortium appears to form the chief barrier between China and the policy of Sphere of Interest which prevailed during the last decade of the nineteenth century. It will be remembered that it was

during that period, known as the "Battle of the Concessions," that definite claims to exercise preferential rights over specific geographical areas of China were advanced by different Powers. If these claims had been maintained the disintegration of China must have followed. Any backward step towards the resumption of a similar policy might well be expected to produce similar results.

8. The pressure upon modern nations to discover and develop outlets for their trade is increasing, and China presents to-day by far the largest undeveloped field for commercial expansion. If the restraint at present exercised by the co-operative action of the Consortium is removed, the resort to the pressure of individual agents in competition with each other would appear to be inevitable. From that it might be but a step to the intervention of foreign governments in order to protect the vested interests acquired by their nationals in different parts of China, and Spheres of Interest, with consequences disastrous to China, would once more be established.

9. It is more in the interests of China for the Powers to deal with her as a whole rather than separately in co-operation rather than in competition with one another. It is the aim of the Consortium to assist China in the building up of her credit until some day like other nations she can borrow for her requirements on the strength of her national credit, without the necessity of recourse to specific security or supervision of expenditure. When that day comes it will be time enough to talk of disbanding the Consortium. Until then the Consortium must remain intact and, with the approval and support of the governments, continue to perform with patience the functions assigned to it.

10. It is the settled policy of the Consortium to refrain from interference in the internal political affairs of China. The present political upheaval in that country precludes the immediate hope of giving practical effect to any Consortium proposals for an administrative loan. Conditions, however, change so rapidly that the groups must always stand prepared for action in anticipation of the time when China shall have again attained to such degree of political peace and security as to afford a reasonable prospect of a stable Government.

11. Industrial loans, in which railway loans are included, are in a different category. Provided adequate security can be obtained there seems to be no reason why the further development of railway communication in China, in itself a potent means of political unification, should wait upon the solution of her administrative problem.

12. It is recognized that an essential part of any scheme for the financial reorganization of China is the consolidation of the floating debt, and a scheme for such consolidation is at present under consideration by the group representatives in Peking.

13. A certain portion of the Chinese public appears to be under the delusion that in some way or other the object of the Consortium is to obtain control of China's finances and railways. If such a delusion really exists, it can only be due to a mistaken reading of every public announcement which has been made on the part of the groups.

14. It has repeatedly been stated that interference with the domestic politics of China has no part in the program of the Consortium, that the reorganization of China's finances must come from China herself, and that the role of the Consortium is limited to an endeavor to assist the Chinese authorities, if requested to do so, in re-establishing economic and financial equilibrium.

15. It would be futile to ask the foreign investor, to whom the Consortium stands in the relation of quasi-trustee, to subscribe to a Chinese loan until he is satisfied that its proceeds will be properly expended and his capital duly returned to him at maturity. It is indisputable that this necessitates some measure of supervision, but no more control than the minimum actually required to provide the adequate degree of security without which it would be impossible to issue a foreign loan.

16. It is the policy of the Consortium to assist in building up the general credit of China on such secure foundations that all outside intervention may be gradually eliminated and the entire control of loan service and expenditure may finally pass into the hands of China herself.

17. There appears to be some misunderstanding in China with regard to the suggestion that the land tax might at some future date be utilized as a source of security for a supplementary administrative loan should the other revenues of the country prove insufficient for that purpose, or be already fully pledged. That the collection of land tax should be remodelled on the lines of that of the maritime customs, i. e., placed under foreign supervision, formed no part of the suggestion, and was not even discussed. Neither the application of foreign control to the collection of land tax, nor specific hypothecation of that security, came within the scope of the conclusions reached at the Consortium Conference at New York in October 1920. The project of a loan secured on the land tax was not then and is not now under consideration by the Consortium.

Signed: C. S. ADDIS,
R. Th. De La CHAUME,
THOMAS W. LAMONT,
K. YANO.

Following closely the meeting of the Consortium Council, the Advisory Council of the Far Eastern Division of the United States Department of Commerce held a meeting on June 8, at which the indebtedness of the Chinese government to foreign nations was discussed. E. S. Glines, of Lam, Glines and company, was one of the principal speakers.

He stated that Americans with vested interests in China were faced by the problem of whether it would be best for foreigners to become further involved in China by taking over railways which owed money, etc. or to leave the Chinese to work out their salvation. Mr. Glines hoped that a readjustment and payment of China's debt could be arranged by revising the customs under the Nine Power Chinese Customs Treaty. He urged that America send a first-class businessman like Cameron Forbes, Elliott Wadsworth, W. D. Gibson of the U. S. Treasury Department, or Frederick W. Stevens to represent it at the conference to be called this fall, as provided in the treaty. The meeting was attended by Howard Code, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Co.; Martin Egan, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; E. P. Thomas, President of the United States Steel Products Corporation; T. W. Stedman, Peking representative of the United States Steel Products Corporation; Arthur Evans, of the Department of Commerce; and F. R. Eldridge, Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce.

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Financial Notes

Seasonal slackness in business is noticeable throughout China. Ocean freight movement is stagnant, and building activities show slacking off. Exports are dull excepting in tea.

The outlook is for a normal cotton crop, while the rice looks to be less than in 1922. An excellent wheat crop is expected in Machuria, but in the south it is 40 percent below normal as are the bean, corn, kaoling and millet crops which have suffered from the rains

---

Italy is expected to request the refunding of its war debt to America soon, on terms similar to those accorded Great Britain.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has appointed a committee on seasonal operation in constructive industries to formulate a sensible plan of spreading work through the twelve months instead of jamming it into from seven to ten.

There is a great exodus of negroes from the south of the United States. In South Carolina, for the first time in one hundred years, the whites are in the majority. Better pay and better educational facilities are drawing the negro from the South to the North. Plantation owners are desperate for lack of hands, and in some states are passing laws to check emigration.

The National Union of English Railwaymen will propose a six hour day at the Trades Union Congress in September.

It is estimated that 95 percent of the 500 billion dollars of yearly money transactions in America are done by check.

Russia exported about half a billion feet of timber to Holland, England and Belgium in the first five months of this year.

There are still a million unemployed in Great Britain. a decrease of about 300,000 since January first.

Trade between New Zealand and Germany will be officially resumed on September 1.

The railroads of the United States are profiting by the great industrial activity and the unprecedented volume of traffic derived therefrom. Present prospects are that railroads will again give a moderate return on the property investment.

Wheat, for the first time since 1914, was sold for less than a dollar a bushel in America last June. Wheat farmers probably face a heavy loss on this year's crop.

Germany's export of dyes to China and Japan is on the increase. Recently two German dye factories were founded in Japan. Export of aniline dyes to China is at present greater than before the war.

The Rickmers Line of Hamburg has put three vessels in monthly service to the Far East. They will touch at Rangoon, Shanghai, Manchurian and Korean ports and Vladivostok.

The Ministry of Communications proposes to use China wood for railway sleeper replacements.

Trade Inquiries

Leon von Haverbeck, Tarlac, Tarlac, P. I., desires to get in touch with American firms handling bones, hoofs and horns, also goat, calf and sheep skins.

Dyfoam Products Co., 29 South Cinton St., Chicago, Ill., desires to place crankless ice cream freezers on this market.

American Dyes Equal Pre-war German Dyes

The notable progress made by the domestic dye and organic chemical industry has enabled the United States to be practically independent of the rest of the world for the first time in its history, according to the dye census for 1922, made public by the United States Tariff Commission.

By the end of last year 87 establishments were engaged in this "key industry" and 66 percent more dyes were produced than in the preceding year. The production last year aggregated 64,632,187 pounds. Imports totaled 3,982,631 pounds; exports 6,956,593 pounds, the commission estimating that manufacturers of the United States produced 93.5 per cent of the dyes consumed in this country last year.

Not only is the output greater, but the price is decreasing. In 1922 the average cost per pound was 60 cents, while in 1921 it was 83 cents and in 1917, $1.26. The commission refers to the commendable steps taken by the sponsors of the dye industry in undertaking to improve the quality and to attain uniform standardization.

The international struggle for the dye markets of the world indicates that the Germans have tried to recover something of their prestige before the war, when they supplied about three-quarters of the dyes of the world. The United States, however, has been able to get its share of the business and many new and important dyes are being produced in this country as result of the extensive research being carried on by American manufacturers. The importation of dyes is constantly decreasing.

The report states that "dye for dye, the domestic products, with relatively few exceptions, are found equal to the pre-war German dyes." In the early stages of the domestic dye industry, after the outbreak of the World War, many of our dyes were lacking in uniformity of strength and quality. This condition no longer prevails, as our domestic manufacturers are marketing standardized dyes. Statements of the largest felt and woolen manufacturers and from cotton printers and dyers agree as to the satisfactory results obtained from American dyes.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton :—Since our last report, the cotton trade has witnessed a succession of firm markets, which, although due in a large measure to the attitude and operations of the Bull clique, have carried prices well over one tael for August and September, while forward positions scored practically a corresponding advance. Whatever may be the ultimate object of these operations, their influence has been one of the controlling factors in the market and has brought about a moderate revival of Bull speculation on the part of the outside public. At the close, prices declined some half a tael and with undertone weak.

Aside from the local speculative features, the chief developments of the week have been further rains in Kiangsu, and Chekiang Provinces and along the Valley. Elsewhere the crop is making good progress. Climatical condition has improved very much within the last forty-eight hours, and will require perfect seasons from now on to insure an average yield.

Meanwhile, the demand for actual cotton has been very poor on the part of Spinners, who are influenced by the weakness of the local yarn market. Under the circumstances, we see no reason to change our views that an advance in prices is unwarranted and any attempt to force the market will be but a temporary manipulation,

Yarn :—The yarn market was easier during the past week, especially in the near positions due to the fact of the political situation, prices receded some one tael as compared with last week's level. At the close, the tone of the market was weak.

Liverpool, August 16, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully, Middling Spot	15.43	Pence
„ „ October	13.69	„
„ „ January	13.29	„

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, August 16, 1923.

New York Market:—

October	24.52	Cents
December	24.40	„
January	24.05	„
March	24.14	„
May	24.05	„
Spot	25.75	„

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, August 16, 1923.

Bombay Market :—

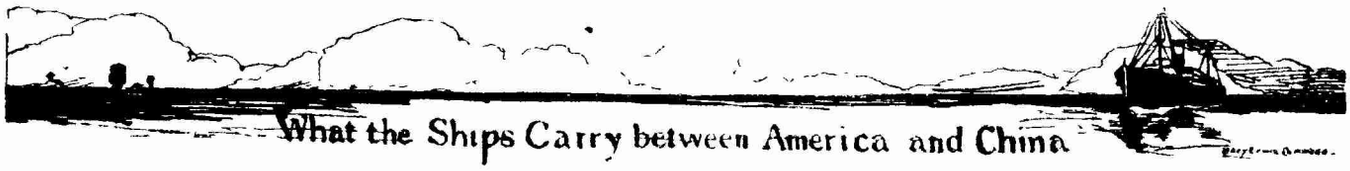
Broach, F. G. August,	Rps.	469	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal. Dec./Jan	„	359	„ „
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan	„	408	„ „

Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot	Tls.	42.50
Shanghai, Spot	„	35.00
M-ginned, Spot	„	35.50
Taichong, Spot	„	37.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	„	38.00

Market :—*Steady.*



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Keys: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls—Haikwan Tls, Customs Rate Tls. July 1 26 equal Gold $1)

S. S. City of Dunkirk, from U S A, July 21.

Cotton Socks	Pls.	5
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	2,250
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	10
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,392
Sheets, Corrugated	,,	534
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	375
Bronze Powder	,,	19
Cement	,,	846
Glucose	,,	303
Glue	,,	23
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	350
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	562
Leather, Sole	,,	9
Leather, Kid	,,	2
Packings, Unclassed	,,	7
Papers, Carboard	,,	955
Papers, Coated	,,	377
Papers, Unclassed	,,	7
Soda, Nitrate of	,,	75
Twine	,,	4
Bells	Pcs.	400
Imitation Leather Cloth	,,	4
Motor-cars	,,	20
Typewriters	,,	12
Baking Powder	Doz	80
Canned Meats	,,	108
Canned Vegetables	,,	210
Files	,,	100
Cigars	Mille	30
Cigarette	,,	61,500
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	9,091
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	15 010

S. S. Independence, from U. S. A., July 21.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	2,474
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	379
Resin	,,	823
Ink, Printing	,,	153
Paper, Unclassed	,,	118
Soda, Caustic	,,	434
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	588
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,491
Cigarettes	Mille	7,500
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	29,728

S. S Empress of Canada, July 31

To Newton.		
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls 11	Pls	35 32
To St. Joseph.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls	5
To Baltimore.		
Egg Yolk, Dried	Pls	201
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	29
To Philadelphia		
Hair, Horse	,,	200
To Darby.		
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 44	,,	150 40
To Buffalo.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls	5
To Toledo, Ohio.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	48
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls	34
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	1
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	74
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	1
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	29
To South Manchester.		
Silk Cocoons, Domestic Pierced:		
Other Ports Bls. 41	Pls.	124 45
To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	,,	9 96
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 30	,,	30.32
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	180
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	18
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	27
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	5
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	107
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	21
Imperial, Kiukiang	,,	5
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	436
Young Hyson, Other Ports	,,	239
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	53
Hyson, other Ports	,,	16
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 230	Pls	232 17
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 420	,,	419 97
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 5	,,	4 96
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Shanghai, Bls. 20	,,	20.21
Wild, other Ports, Bls 50	Pls	50.41
Silk Piece Goods	,,	0 97
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	88
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	270
Tea, Scented, Shanghai	,,	1
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Other Ports	,,	31
Hyson, other Ports	Pls	6
Bristles	,,	15
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	35
Chinaware, Fine	,,	57
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	660
Egg Yolk Dried	,,	1,808
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	29
Intestines, Sheep's	,,	13
Rhubarb	,,	13
Wool, Sheep's	,,	153
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	74,643
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	5,000
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	14,300
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	15,936
Skins, Marmot	,,	1,742
Skins, Rabbit	,,	1,654
To St. John.		
Skins, Badger	,,	1,336
To Montreal.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls	177
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	349
Hyson, other Ports	,,	10
To Ottawa.		
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	14
To Toronto.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	152
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	9
To Winnipeg.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	0.68
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	468
To Vancouver.		
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	465
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	286
Tea, Stalk	,,	4
Oil, Groundnut	,,	74
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	116

S S. Eldridge, from U S A, July 25.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup ft.	200,972

S S. Tenyo Maru, from U. S A. July 25.

Sugar of Milk	Pls.	180
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	7,500
Typewriters	,,	10
Cigarettes	Mille	10,000

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25-655

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(*Before the Commissioner*)

Aug.	18,	1923,	Crim	No. 469	U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; testimony taken of J. F. Milne; C. Benjamin; B. Slegman; C. P. C. Nos. 203, 470, 771, 1367; defendant; submitted.
,,	18,	,,	,,	,, 475	
,,	18,	,,	,,	,, 477	
,,	18,	,,	,,	479	U. S. v. J. S. Ching; on demurrer; submitted.
,,	18,	,,	,,	482	U. S. v. M. Sternberg; testimony taken of E. C. Watson; Pien Yang Kung; defendant; submitted.
,,	18,	,,	,,	484	U. S. v. C. E. Moss; plea of guilty.
,,	18,	,,	,,	480	U. S. v. N. D. Harris; testimony taken of F. W. Sheppard; defendant; submitted.
,,	18,	,,	,,	474	U. S. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; testimony taken of B. Everest; H. Winberg; P. W. Kelly; submitted.
,,	18,	,,	,,	481	U. S. v. J. Crevling; testimony taken of A. J. Snell; defendant; submitted.
,,	18,	,,	Civil	116	Shanghai Municipal Council v. G. E. Young; testimony taken of E. T. Maitland; default entered.
,,	21,	,,	Crim.	486	U. S. v. P. Solano; testimony taken of C. P. C. 131; Zie Chuen; J. Weinstein; defendant; submitted.

IN RE SUSIE MAY FORREST'S WILL

(*Cause No. 2140; decided April 24, 1923*)

SYLLABUS

(*By the Court*)

1. **Citizenship:** RESTORATION: After the marriage of an American woman to an alien is terminated, the former may resume her prior citizenship by continuing to reside in the United States or, if abroad, by taking steps necessary to be registered at an American Consulate.
2. ID.: SUCH RESIDENCE need not be for any particular period and the status thus recovered is not lost by a subsequent temporary sojourn abroad.
3. **Evidence:** PRESUMPTION OF DEATH arises after an unexplained absence of seven years.

Cornell S. Franklin, Esquire, pro se.
Leonard G. Husar, Esquire, U. S. Attorney, *amicus curiae.*

LOBINGIER, J.:

This matter comes before us pursuant to a published notice, on the petition for the probate of the instrument offered as the last will and testament of the above named, who, it appears from the evidence, died at Rochester, Minnesota, on February 8, 1923, leaving within the jurisdiction of this Court certain personal property, consisting of securities estimated to be of the value of Taels fifty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-five (Tls. 56,455.00). The testamentary capacity of the decedent and the due execution of the instrument are sufficiently proved and the sole question is her citizenship.

On or about May 26, 1922, the deceased applied to the American Consulate General in Shanghai for a passport to travel to the United States. In her sworn application she recited that she was born at Virginia City, Nevada, on June 6, 1878, (which recital was corroborated by an affidavit of her mother) and further that:

> "I was formerly married to S. Donnersmark, a German subject and was divorced in 1907 in New York where I remained until 1912 ***. My legal domicile is in the United States, my permanent residence being New York, N.Y. and I last left the United States on December, 1912 ***. I desire to remain a citizen of the United States and intend to return there permanently to reside.

On this application, and on the accompanying showing, a passport was issued on June 3, 1922, for three months and subsequently renewed for another three. It does not appear just when the passport was delivered, but decedent left Shanghai after September 20, when the instrument now offered was executed, which likewise recited that she is "a citizen of the United States," etc.

The principal question arises by virtue of the recital that she was formerly married to a German subject. The law on this point is as follows:

> "Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a Consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein." [1]

It will be seen that according to the recital in her application, decedent "continued to reside" in the

1 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. 11, Chap. 2534, Sec. 3.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 485 U. S. v. C. Meder and P. E. Wiley; testimony taken of Wong ... h Ching; H. Case; P. E. Wiley; C. Meder; R. B. Hudson; F. E. Black; Submitted.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 487 U. S. v. K. Hansen; S. B. Gaynor; M. K. Smith; W. Montgomery; passed to Aug. 24, 1923.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

Aug 18, 1923, Crim No. 469, 475, 477, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; defendant warned and assessed costs.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 479, U. S. v. J. S Ching; found guilty of first charge but no penalty assessed; demurrer to second charge sustained

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 482, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; defendant warned and assessed costs.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 484, U. S. v. C. E. Moss; defendant warned and assessed costs.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 480, U. S. v. N. D. Harris; defendant warned.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 474, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; defendant discharged.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 481, U. S. v. J. Crevling; defendant discharged.

,, 18, ,, Civil ,, 116, Shanghai Municipal Council v. G. E. Young; judgment for plaintiff.

,, 21, ,, Crim. ,, 486, U.S v P. Solano; bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 485, U.S v C. Meder and P. E. Wiley; bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 487, U. S. v. K. Hansen; S. B. Gaynor; M. K. Smith; W. Montgomery; charge against Montgomery dismissed; bail fixed and cause continued until August 24, 1923.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 24, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug 15, 1923 Cause No. 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; defendant's brief.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; defendant's exception.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1765 In re estate of Stephen S. Derby, deceased; receipt.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2300, Asia Engineering Corp'n v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; petition; summons issued.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; petition for partial distribution.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2300, Asia Engineering Corp'n v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2275, In re The Kearny Co. Inc.; amended petition.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2287, In re Theophil Edmund Winter's will; oath of administrator.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; inventory.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 15, 1923, Civil No. 116, Shanghai Municipal Council v. G. E. Young; motion.

,, 16 ,, Crim. ,, 477, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; complaint.

United States for some five years after her divorce. This would seem to be a sufficient compliance with the statute which does not prescribe any particular length of residence following the termination of the marriage. The fact that after five years she proceeded to another country for temporary residence, at the same time claiming the United States as her permanent residence and legal domicile and expressing her intention "to remain a citizen of the United States and to return there permanently to reside," would not, we think, deprive her of the status recovered by her interval of home residence.

The petitioner, who was defendant's attorney and who drew the instrument offered for probate, testified that:

> "She stated that she had been married to a German named Donnersmark, that he was a German reservist who had been called home in the fall of 1914 to enter the German Army, that she had never heard from him from the day he left Shanghai and that she presumed from his silence that he had been killed in action" (Trans. p. 6).

It will be seen that this offers another explanation of the termination of decedent's marriage. But the two are not necessarily inconsistent; she might have been divorced in 1907 and her divorced husband might have left for the war in 1914. But in either case the result would seem to be the same, for the latter's absence during a period of seven years without being heard from would raise the presumption of death.

> "It is a rule of presumption that, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, a person shall be taken to be dead, when he has been absent seven years and not heard from. *** The rule fixed, for the purpose of a particular inquiry, the effect of specified facts; absence for seven years, unheard of, is to be accounted as regards this particular inquiry, the same thing as death; it is its legal equivalent."[2]

It is true there is no presumption as to the date of death[3] but in this instance the presumption could not arise until the fall of 1921 and as the decedent made her application to the Consulate General within a year from that time, furnishing substantially the same data as would be required for registration, she would appear to have complied with the first requirement of the statute above quoted.

On the whole, therefore, we are of opinion that a *prima facie* case of American citizenship has been established and as no contrary showing has been offered by the United States Attorney, who was called to act as *amicus curiae*, we are disposed to assume jurisdiction of the estate in China.

2 Thayer, Preliminary Treatise on Evidence, 319,320,
3 Davie v. Briggs, 97 U.S. 628, 24 L. ed. 1086.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 478, U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan; complaint.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 479, U. S. v. J. S. Ching; complaint.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 480, U S. v N. D. Harris; complaint.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 481, U. S. v. J. Crevling; complaint.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 482, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; complaint.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 483, U. S. v P. A. Sargeant; complaint.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 484, U. S. v. C. E Moss; complaint.

,, 16, ,, Civil ,, 129, F. W. Schlobohm v. M. Sternberg; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 130, T.F. Yang v. V. Kirkham; complaint; summons issued.

,, 18, ,, Crim. ,, 485, U. S. v C. Meder and P. E. Wiley; complaint; warrant issued.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 486, U S. v. P. Solano; complaint.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 469, 475, 477, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; notice of appeal.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 487, U. S. v. K Hansen; S. B. Gaynor; M. K. Smith; W. Montgomery; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

,, 21, ,, Civil ,, 130, T. F. Yang v. V. Kirkham; marshal's return of warrant.

(*Continued on next Week*)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.43	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.48		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.33		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... d.					19.10			21.00					
Hsuchowfu ... d.					—			5.08					
Tsinanfu ... d.					—			13.16					
Tientsin Central a.					—			—					
Do. d.					23.52			21.20					
Tientsin East... a.					0.02			—					
Do d.								22.05					
Peking ... a.								1.30					

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Peking ... d.													—	15.25
Tientsin East ... a.													—	—
Do. d.													14.35	20.27
Tientsin Central a.													—	—
Do. d.													—	20.47
Tsinanfu ... d.													—	4.50
Hsuchowfu ... d.													—	13.00
Pukow ... a.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.30	16.13	18.49	20.57
Nanking ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		0.52
Tanyang ... d.					10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46		—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		2.41
Wusih ... d.		7.20	8.22		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32			3.53
Soochow ... d.		8.21	9.39		14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			4.58
Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	16.03	18.20	19.43	20.45	21.05	22.00				6.36
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	16.30		18.45	19.13						6.59

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.40	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	-0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday. S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up.

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	..	13.20	15.35	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	..	13.36	15.51	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	..	13.43	15.58	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	..	14.00	16.15	..	19.50
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*12.30*	*13.85*	*15.45*	*17.35*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*12.48*	*13.45*	*16.05*	*17.53*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	..	14.46	17.10	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	..	15.43	18.08	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	..	16.16	18.30	..	21.46
Yehsah.....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	..	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	..	17.40	----	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	..	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	..	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou.....d.	..	..	7.15	8.40	13.20	..	15.05	18.00
Hangchow.....d.	..	..	7.40	9.15	13.50	..	15.35	18.25
Changan.....d.	..	..	8.29	10.45	15.00	..	16.50	19.14
Yehzah.....d.	..	..	9.00	11.53	15.37	..	17.32	19.45
Kashing.....d.	..	7.15	9.39	12.50	16.24	..	18.10	20.24
Kashai.....d.	..	7.39	10.02	13.26	16.52	..	..	20.46
Sungkiang.....d.	..	8.37	10.52	14.42	17.49	..	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.35*	*15.58*	*18.4*	*9.47*	..	*22.37*
Shanghai South.....a.	*8.55*	*9.56*	*11.58*	*16.10*	*19.00*	*2.0*	..	*22.55*
L'hwa Junction.....d.	..	9.39	11.32	15.50	18.40	..	..	22.22
Siccawei.....d.	..	9.49	11.40	15.59	18.49	..	..	22.30
Jessfield.....d.	..	9.56	11.46	16.06	18.56	..	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.10	12.00	16.20	19.10	..	..	22.50

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